

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 33

MEDICAL FREEDOM LAW IS UPHOLD BY CALIFORNIA COURT

Right of Exemption From Physical Examination in Schools Is Sustained — Health Boards To Keep Orders Within Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Medical freedom has been upheld in California in the decision handed down by the District Court of Appeals reversing the judgment of the Justice Court and the Superior Court in the case of Mrs. Laura Culver, of Berkeley, California, who was convicted in the lower court of violation of the state quarantine law in taking down a diphtheria quarantine sign and who was fined \$50 or five days in jail. The opinion of Judge William H. Langdon, concurred in by Judges John C. Norris and Frank S. Brittan, associates of the District Court of Appeals, pronounced Mrs. Culver guilty of no crime, declaring there was no state law and no rule of the board of health under which the premises of Mrs. Culver could have been quarantined for diphtheria carriers or contact with alphas carriers. There was no case of diphtheria and no diphtheria suspect at the premises of Mrs. Culver; therefore she broke no law in removing the placard.

The court ruled that a citizen was not committing an executive branch of a government when that branch was not acting within the law, and it was necessary for the State board of health to make its rules in conformity with the law. "The board of health is vested with very broad powers, and the public health and safety demand that its powers be liberally construed," said the court. "Because so great a power has been vested in the board of health, it must be exercised within the law. If this power to make rules be granted, before any citizen may be punished as a criminal it must be shown at least that a rule had been made by the board of health prior to the act sought to be punished as criminal, and such a rule must have been published as to give it the effect of a general rule of law, or knowledge of it must have been brought home to the person charged with its violation."

The quarantine was ordered by the board of health of Berkeley upon the basis of the following information: "Quarantine following contacts with cases and carriers of diphtheria until they are determined not to be carriers of the infection." Then followed the names of seven pupils of the Berkeley High School, all healthy, who acting under the state law claimed exemption from the rule that they must submit to examination to determine if they were diphtheria carriers, or remain away from school. The parents of the pupils would not submit to the rule and the quarantine of the premises of the students followed.

The attempt of the medical authorities to nullify the provision put in the law by the last Legislature, exempting school children from any physical examination in the case of objections by parents or guardians, has been thwarted by this decision, which clearly established the proposition that a quarantine order cannot be used to coerce children or parents into submitting to a physical examination. The deputy district attorney of Berkeley states that the case will be carried to the State Supreme Court.

State Cannot Dictate

State Medicine Is No More Possible Than State Religion, Says Mr. Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California.—Speaking from a legal standpoint, John D. Works, former United States Senator from California, commenting on the threat of Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, to prosecute parents whose children may pass away while under Christian Science treatment, said:

"The statute under which Mr. Woolwine proposes to prosecute is an old one that has been for years practically a dead letter. It applies to the willful neglect of children, by their parents, in case of sickness. It has no application whatever to the case where a parent conscientiously and in good faith affords his child what he believes to be the best treatment for his condition, be it that of a medical or a Christian Science practitioner."

"When this old law was passed little was known of Christian Science or the wonderful work it has done and is doing daily in the healing of disease. This has become so well known now that only the ignorant or maliciously intolerant can deny or question it."

"In this County of Los Angeles, that Mr. Woolwine professes to represent, there have been thousands of such healings, many of them well authenticated ones, declared by the doctors to be incurable."

"In the face of these well-known facts Mr. Woolwine could not find a jury of Los Angeles people narrow-minded and intolerant enough to convict a parent who lost a child under Christian Science treatment. This was tried, here in Los Angeles, nearly 20 years ago, and failed. A young couple who had lost a child in this way were prosecuted under this same statute,

They were promptly acquitted. The jurors expressed their sympathy for the accused parents and some of them were so impressed by the evidence that was given of the healing work of Christian Science that they expressed their desire to learn more about it.

"Since then the Legislature of California has, by a late law, expressly recognized and declared lawful and efficient this mode of treatment. This, if not an express repeal of the old statute, should be sufficient, at least, to prevent a district attorney of the State from attempting to enforce it. Much less should he volunteer to seek out such a case for prosecution and call upon the doctors to help him. Besides all this, the State has no power to dictate to a parent, so long as he acts in good faith, the kind of treatment he shall give his child in case of sickness. To attempt it would be to violate the Constitution of the United States and that of the State. We must have state medicine than state religion."

LABOR BALLOT ON EMPLOYMENT PLAN

Building Trade Executive Criticizes Government Proposal for Diluting Labor and Orders a Vote of the Unions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—The effect of the constant expectation of being thrown out of work, which perpetually haunts the workman, was perhaps never more clearly shown than in the uncompromising attitude of the building trade operatives of England toward the efforts of the Minister of Labor to effect the double purpose of finding employment for former soldiers and at the same time providing sufficient homes for overcrowded families.

After a meeting of the national conference of executives of the Building Trade Operatives Federation at Kingsway Hall on Thursday afternoon, it was officially announced that the conference had fully considered the government's proposals for the introduction of ex-servicemen into the industry. The conference, as George Hicks announced, regretted that the government had offered no guarantee against the consequences of unemployment, and also regretted the distinction made between sections so far as the granting of "wet time" allowances were concerned. The conference further expressed the opinion that the government's plan of diluting the labor force by the introduction of ex-servicemen was likely to divide the operatives' movement, the consequence of which would be serious in the extreme.

Mr. Hicks intimated that the delegates had agreed that the affiliated unions should be consulted at the earliest possible moment and the conference was adjourned to enable each union, by vote at a branch meeting or, if necessary, by ballot of districts, to express definitely their opinion on the government's proposal.

In Labor circles it is not regarded as likely that a settlement of the building trade dilution question will be brought much nearer by the decision of the union executives yesterday to refer the government terms to the individual unions for consideration. The fact is that the men's leaders are sharply divided on the matter, but the section, while the desire, agreement with the government to be reached without further delay is in a considerable minority.

Some of the officials dislike the offer of a £5 bonus for each former service man admitted into the trade. Like J. R. Clynes, they regard it as a bribe and they persist in the demand for definite guarantees of maintenance during the unemployment which may arise in future because of the increase in the number of operatives through dilution.

COMPLETE RESULTS OF FRENCH LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday).—Precise results of the French loan at 6 per cent are announced today by Francis Marsal. Total subscriptions amount to 27,000,000 francs, of which 12,500,000 francs are mostly conversion of old government bonds.

From the 14,500,000 francs remaining there must be subtracted another 5,400,000 francs of bonds "De la Defense," leaving approximately 9,000,000 francs in cash, while subscriptions in money, although only one-third of the total, are higher than have been attained on previous occasions. The curious fact is that the majority of subscriptions come from country districts, whereas with the former loans, it has been chiefly the industry and commerce of the towns that have subscribed.

BIG BATTLESHIPS POLICY UNJUSTIFIED

British Admiral Shows Futility of Competing in Programs That May Be Revised—America's Needless Alarm

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—Although the world is apparently not yet ready to accept total disarmament, it is possible to bring about modification in the construction of navies and a reduction in the financial burdens they impose on naval powers in the opinion of Admiral W. H. Henderson, who was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in connection with the proposed negotiations between Japan, Great Britain and the United States, as urged by Senator William E. Borah of the United States Senate.

According to Admiral Henderson, the United States and Japan are wasting money when they aim at the construction of great fleets of battleships at the present time, or within the next few years, while, on the other hand, not a single power in Europe is building big ships. Both on political and technical grounds, in the Admiral's opinion, this naval competition is not only wasteful, but unwise and unnecessary, and he is utterly averse to the entry of Great Britain into the competition at any time in the near future.

Imbued with the traditions of the British Navy, in which he served from 1851 to 1896, during which time the navy experienced one of its most revolutionary changes of policy under Lord Fisher, and also passed through a period of European naval rivalry, finally terminated by the recent war, Admiral Henderson views with equanimity the possibility of ownership of the largest navy in the world being claimed in the future by the United States, instead of by Great Britain, mainly on the ground that conflict between the two great English-speaking nations is deemed impossible, but also on the ground that Great Britain is still supreme in Europe, where she has aimed at being supreme in naval matters, and where the present situation will, it is expected, endure for 25 years.

Naval Matters in Melting Pot
There is also added the reason that naval matters are too much in the melting pot at the present time for the inauguration of huge building programs, and the nations which adopt them now run the risk of having to revise their schemes after they are committed to a heavy expenditure.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the existing British naval establishment was based on the strategic requirements of the European situation previous to 1914. The fleet was intended to operate in narrow waters. When it was finally brought into action, the capital ship never remained at sea for a longer period than four days and had to be accompanied by clouds of auxiliaries, which rendered extensive dockyards necessary within easy reach. Moreover, when wounded ships dropped out of action, they were within reach of home, as in the case of the Lion at the Dogger Bank and the Marlborough at Jutland.

Quite apart from the burning question as to the relative merits of submarines, aircraft and capital ships, Admiral Henderson maintains that this great British fleet is not suitable, even if it were possible for it to be used, for employment in any waters, such as the Pacific, embraced within the present armament controversy. Technical reasons alone provide sufficient argument in favor of voluntary limitation of armaments.

Interest Shifts to Pacific

Admiral Henderson endorsed the view that the naval center of gravity has moved from the North Sea to the Pacific Ocean since the war, and he considered it inconceivable that England and America could be dragged into a war with each other through any difference of opinion rising out of events that might occur in the Pacific. Moreover, England could not be dragged into any conflict between the United States and Japan, owing to a special clause in the Anglo-Japanese agreement, which was inserted to prevent that eventually, and to quiet American fears.

Therefore the Admiral professed his inability to see any ground for apprehension on the part of the American naval authorities regarding Great Britain, and he was compelled to assume that America was possessed of an unreasoning fear and suspicion regarding Japan.

Discussing this point, Admiral Henderson could not see the possibility of either Japan or America being able to maintain a fleet on each other's coast in the event of hostilities, and the very distance would prevent decisive action in this opinion, owing to the great harbors and extensive repair and coaling facilities needed by a modern fleet within comparatively short distances of the scene of action.

Position of United States

It is easily understood that the United States should feel the need of a powerful fleet, in view of the long seaboard on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but, in view of the construction of the Panama Canal and the consequent facilities for transporting an American fleet from one coast to the other, he regarded the present American building program as dictated by an unnatural fear. There was no reason why Great Britain should join in a competition that arose from this fear, though it must not be overlooked that Canada and Australia and New Zealand were naturally interested in the position in the Pacific.

In any case, Admiral Henderson explained, for a leading naval power to embark upon a big program of naval construction was a serious step, because it is immediately treated as the throwing down of the gauntlet to all competing states and leads to intensified building all over the world. The present situation, in his view, did not justify any such big naval programs, and he believed that the abatement of Great Britain from capital ship competition would facilitate the process of disarmament. He looked to America to take the lead in helping the process to begin, for the League of Nations, deprived of her help, was as yet unable to achieve its main purposes, the abatement of which was made still more difficult by unrest in Europe and the Near East.

Impetus to Disarmament

President-Elect Harding Said to Favor Agreement
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Warren G. Harding, the President-elect, is authoritatively reported to be favorably inclined toward an international agreement for the limitation of naval and military armaments by the great powers. Persons who have conferred with the President-elect recently declare that he firmly believes that an agreement for proportionate and gradual disarmament might well be a first and most effective step in laying a basis for world peace.

The knowledge that the President-elect is favorably disposed toward disarmament is expected here to weigh with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when it comes next Monday to consider the Borah resolution, which proposes that the United States discuss the question with Great Britain and Japan. The chances are now excellent that it is declared, for the passage of the Borah resolution.

It is also believed that Mr. Harding's attitude with regard to the advisability of cutting naval expenditures at as early a date as possible will aid the forces in Congress that are determined to cut down the naval estimates for the coming year.

For the entire program Congress has already appropriated \$911,000,000, of which \$470,619,000 has already been spent. There is still time to effect a saving of \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 on the program already authorized by this government.

Some prominent members of the House Naval Affairs Committee would favor a cessation of building for 10 years as the initial step in any disarmament move. They would drastically cut the present authorized program and would support some form of agreement whereby decreases would be authorized every five years. The rule of proportionate reduction is accepted no difficulty is anticipated in agreeing on methods of carrying it out.

GERMAN MENACE TO FRANCE DISCOUNTED

PARIS, France (Friday).—Discussing the resignation of Andrew Lefevre, as War Minister, Capt. Andrew Tardieu in the "Illustration" today contrasts the military position of Germany with that of France.

"Germany has no more than 59,000,000 inhabitants of which 7,000,000 are in the zone occupied by the Allies," he writes. "German-Austria has 7,000,000. The other 23,000,000 formerly in the Austrian empire are distributed, with the exception of the Magyars, among Czechoslovakia, Poland, Jugoslavia and Rumania, who are allies of France."

"Italy fought with us and remains on our side. The Belgians are united to us by an alliance. The German regular army has been reduced to 50,000 men and will soon number 100,000. The police formations which the Allies by their weakness have allowed to continue are neither in organization nor equipment ready for war."

"Allied officers have destroyed 2,700,000 rifles, 160,000 machine guns, more than 35,000 pieces of artillery and a large part of the tools for their manufacture. They control all the German factories. When the allied officers are ready to leave, the military delegates of the League of Nations will continue their work."

"Were the Germans to mobilize now, they would have to do so between the rivers Elbe and Weser, instead of between Metz and Strasbourg. France has 800,000 men under arms with 4000 guns and 4000 airplanes. We shall occupy the left bank of the Rhine and the bridgeheads for the period of non-execution of the Treaty, and the suspension of the Anglo-American accord with us makes that period unlimited. These are the facts."

HOTELS PROSPER UNDER DRY LAW

Manager of New Chicago Hotel, Tells of Changed and Better Conditions With Bars Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prohibition has placed the hotel business upon a firmer financial basis and sounder economic foundation than it has ever known before, according to Tracy C. Drake, manager of the new Drake Hotel, which celebrated its formal opening on New Year's Eve. No wines or liquors were served at the opening celebration, and it was announced that the management of the hotel would cooperate in every way possible with the federal authorities in enforcing the law.

"For a long time previous to adoption of prohibition, all managers of hotels with far-seeing vision could read the handwriting on the wall and knew that prohibition was certainly and surely coming," said M. Drake. "Our company figured on that when the Blackstone was built in 1909, and planned bar features and bar service departments so that when prohibition did come the Blackstone immediately could adapt itself to the changed conditions. Many hotel managers, however, could not separate the idea of bar profits from the actual value of room space in their hotels, and they felt that the loss of the bar profit trade would sound the death knell of the hotel business."

"Personally I predicted, more than a year before prohibition became operative, that it would put the hotel business upon a sounder, healthier and more reputable basis than it ever had before. This prediction has been thoroughly realized. The public has accepted necessary revisions, and hotels are now upon a firm economic foundation."

"Fifteen years hence we will look back at 1920 as a landmark in our business careers; for every one has found that prohibition already has been a distinct blessing in disguise. Already Chicago has visible evidence of the advantage of prohibition in the opening today of the Drake. Formerly it would not have been profitable to erect so magnificent a structure outside the 'Loop.' Today, because of the value of room space, Chicago is enabled to furnish out and develop as could not have been possible formerly."

DECLINE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Imports and exports both declined in value in November, 1920, as compared with November, 1919, according to figures published yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The imports totalled \$321,181,080, as compared with \$424,810,272 for 1919, and the exports \$676,706,011, as compared with \$740,013,585.

For the 11 months ending with November, however, imports and exports were both greater than in 1919, the import figures being respectively \$5,013,299,012 and \$3,523,654,609, and export figures \$7,508,424,433 and \$7,239,009,991. Exports declined in November, as compared with November, 1919, except to The Netherlands, Spain, Central America, Mexico, Cuba, South America, Asia, except Japan; British South Africa and Australia. Exports to Cuba nearly doubled.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR JANUARY 1, 1921

Business and Finance	Page 9	Illustrations—	
Business Putting in Order	9	Cover of the Lowell Offering	3
French Industrial and Trade Growth	9	Astronomical Chart	8
Stock Dividends of Cotton Mills	9	Trade Chart	9
Exchange Rate and Trade Stagnation	9	Toscanini	12
Editorials	Page 14	"Old Courtyard, New Orleans" by C. H. White	13
The Political World in 1920	14	Editorial	14
Art in 1920	14	Editorial	14
Business and Finance in 1920	14	Editorial	14
General News—		Editorial	14
Medical Freedom Law Is Upheld by California Court	1	Editorial	14
Tribute Paid to Work of Greece's Former Premier	1	Editorial	14
Big Battleships Policy Unjustified	1	Editorial	14
Foreign Banking Plan Is Approved	1	Editorial	14
Hotels Prosper Under Dry Law	1	Editorial	14
Land Settlement Law Is Beneficial	2	Editorial	14
Tone of Entente Note Is Criticized	2	Editorial	14
Australia Has One Dominant Problem	2	Editorial	14
France Concerned at Extremist Vote	2	Editorial	14
Children Driven to Private Schools	4	Editorial	14
Finding Favors Postal Company	4	Editorial	14
Effect of Veto on the Railroads	4	Editorial	14
Future of Woodmen Building Yards	4	Editorial	14
Mr. Penrose Would Delay Tariff Bill	4	Editorial	14
Normal Supplies of Coal Promised	5	Editorial	14
Sovietism Alleged to Be Workers' Aim	5	Editorial	14
Need of Women in Federal Offices	5	Editorial	14
Danger to Parks Is Pointed Out	5	Editorial	14
Japan Said to Seek Korea's Downfall	5	Editorial	14
Liquor Reform in West Australia	5	Editorial	14
Plan to Harness the Severn Tides	5	Editorial	14
Naval Scheme for Governing Britain	5	Editorial	14
Irish Industries' Serious Problem	5	Editorial	14
Russian Trade Rights Defended	5	Editorial	14
Canada Tackles Problem of Work	5	Editorial	14
Assembly Is to Meet Annually	5	Editorial	14
Foreign Help for Austria Is Urged	5	Editorial	14
Enforcement by Publicity Urged	5	Editorial	14
Compensations to Assist Vessels	5	Editorial	14

POLISH PRESIDENT TO VISIT PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday).—The invitation to President Pilsudski of Poland, sent by President Millerand and it is announced that the Polish President will probably come to the French capital at an early date. Diplomats are anxious to make a permanent ally of Poland and the projected visit cannot be altogether dissociated from the recent proposals of a special treaty between the two countries.

FOREIGN BANKING PLAN IS APPROVED

Reserve Board Authorizes Organization of \$7,000,000 Corporation to Engage in Financial Business in Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the various attempts to gain government support for trade and commercial enterprises, especially in foreign countries, all of which have so far been resisted by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, there has been evident an undercurrent of conviction on the part of officials, both that the government should not take risks from which private enterprise was holding back, and also that time and opportunity should be allowed for the extension of American business abroad as provided under the Edge act.

The Federal Reserve Board has made the following announcement of the organization of an international body of this kind: "On Wednesday, December 29, 1920, the Federal Reserve Board approved the articles of association and organization certificate of the Federal International Banking Company, a corporation organized under the provisions of Section 25 (a) of the Federal Reserve Act, commonly known as the 'Edge act.' The capital of this corporation is \$7,000,000, and its home office is in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is incorporated for the purpose of engaging in the business of international or foreign banking or other international or foreign financial operations. The issue of a final permit to commence business, the corporation has authority to exercise only those powers which are incidental to the carrying out of its business."

Bankers and other business men have stated that when the Edge law is in full operation it will of great advantage in taking care of foreign business, and have generally approved the stand of the Treasury Department in opposing the revival of the War Finance Corporation or other war agency to carry on foreign trade at this time.

PARIS EXPECTING D'ANNUNZIO VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday).—Gabriel d'Annunzio, an old resident of France, is expected to take up his abode in Paris now that the Fiume adventure is at an end. Although, last year, he used similar language about France as he is now using about Italy, and although the French journals are far from sympathetic toward him, no opposition to his presence as an exile manifests itself.

According to one report, he may first go to South America. In general, Gabriel d'Annunzio is reproached for having caused much tragedy in the baroque search for self-glory.

TRIBUTE PAID TO WORK OF GREECE'S FORMER PREMIER

Mr. Venizelos Receives Tokens of Gratitude From All Sections of Unredeemed Greeks and Ecumenical Patriarchate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NICE, France (Friday).—Ever since the Greek elections, there has been increasing discontent among all sections of the unredeemed Greeks. The ceremonies which took place at Nice last Sunday and Tuesday formed an interesting and significant climax to the pro-Venizelist feeling. A delegation consisting of Mr. Spanoudis, Mr. Stavridis and Mr. Jasonnidi was sent from Constantinople in order to express to the "national chief" Eleutherios Venizelos "the devotion and gratitude of Hellenism for his magnificent work."

It was on Sunday that this delegation presented Mr. Venizelos with a resolution, signed by 28 corporations and societies representative of all the Greek communities outside of old Greece. An eye-witness informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Venizelos was deeply moved by this manifestation of loyalty and gratitude.

Constantinople Delegation

On Tuesday evening, a more striking ceremony took place. December 28 is Mr. Venizelos' name-day, and to mark the occasion, a delegation from Constantinople presented the former Premier with a golden cross on behalf of the Greek Church. As the Ecumenical Patriarchate has always been regarded by the Greeks generally not only as a religious, but largely as a national center of Hellenism, last Tuesday's ceremony was important as an indication of feeling. No such political step has been taken by the Ecumenical Patriarchate for 500 years.

The cross which was presented is Byzantine in style, being an exact copy of Justinian's cross. Inside it was placed a smaller cross of the same design. Engraved on the cross are the words: "Be strong in the straight path." The cross was accompanied by a diploma, signed by the Ecumenical Patriarch, bishops of the Holy Synod and members of the permanent mixed council of the church.

Message from Smyrna

There was still another resolution presented to the former Premier, written in Byzantine on parchment and expressing to Mr. Venizelos, his colleagues, the national army and fleet, the gratitude of the emancipated Greeks of Smyrna and Asia Minor. Among those present at the ceremonies was Admiral Condouriotis and General Paraskevopoulos.

By the ceremonies above reported, the unredeemed Greeks have shown their hand. When King Constantine was hovering on the brink of his return to Athens, an appeal went out to him from Constantinople, urging him to abdicate in order to save Greater Greece. The appeal was ignored. New Greece has therefore taken the important step of publicly proclaiming its loyalty to Mr. Venizelos.

Bankers' Resignation Asked

London Times News Service
ATHENS, Greece (December 28) — (Delayed).—A short time ago the government indirectly recommended Mr. Zaimis, the governor of the National Bank, to resign, but as he took no steps to comply with the hint, George Rhalis, the Prime Minister, called yesterday on the deputy governor and asked him to transmit to Mr. Zaimis the government's request for his resignation, as otherwise he will refuse to recognize his election by the forthcoming general assembly of shareholders, which is expected to be favorable to him.

Mr. Zaimis, the former Prime Minister, and at one time High Commissioner for Crete, stands high in public esteem, and has an unblemished reputation for political and financial integrity and impartiality; his control of the National Bank has been most successful, and the interference of the government in the private affairs of the bank has almost assumed the proportions of a public scandal, and will, if effectual, go far to undermine the commercial prestige and political independence of this, the most important financial institution in Greece.

Reply to Allied Note

London Times News Service
ATHENS, Greece (December 29) — (Delayed).—The long-expected reply to the allied note of December 3 on the subject of the restoration of King Constantine was handed to the ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy this evening by George Rhalis, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

COAL PRICES REDUCED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Three large local coal dealers yesterday announced price reductions of from 25 to 75 cents a ton, effective today. The reductions result from gradually declining prices at the mines and from general business depression.

NOTE OF ENTENTE IS CRITICIZED

German Protest at Brusqueness of General Nollet's Demand for Disarmament of Police Force Said to Be Justified

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—The German protest against the harshness of the note received from General Nollet, president of the inter-allied military control commission, with regard to the disarmament of the security police, or Sicherheitspolizei, as called by the Christian Science Monitor by its Berlin correspondent, is not to be wondered at, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative governmental quarters today. It can be readily understood, the informant stated, that a state note written by a soldier is more in the nature of a command than a polite request, and not in any way comparable with the suave, diplomatic note which would be sent were it emanating from political quarters.

That is about all there is to protest against, the German Government has not been wanting in showing evidence that it desires to fulfill the conditions of the Versailles Treaty, and the subsequent arrangements reached at Spa. It has, however, to take into consideration the feelings of the German people, and undoubtedly the peremptory character of the note is likely to arouse strong resistance from the prouder elements of the country.

Bavaria and East Prussia, where these police are predominant, are both dominated by the old military spirit, and it will require considerable pressure by the German Government to produce the results required.

The question has been considered by the British Cabinet at a meeting at which Lord Aberdeen, British Ambassador at Berlin, was in attendance, as well as Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the Imperial General Staff, but, on inquiry in authoritative quarters, it is learned that no information was available as to the decisions arrived at. The Germans have disbanded their regular forces in about the required proportion, but they are clinging to the security police in Bavaria, they say, on account of the threat of a Communist rising, and in East Prussia, because of a threatened attack by the Bolsheviks.

It is understood that the Germans claim that, under Article 162 of the Versailles Treaty, they are entitled to increase the police to the extent already done. This article states that:

"The number of gendarmes and employees or officials of the local or municipal police may only be increased to an extent corresponding to the increase of population since 1913 in the districts of the municipalities in which they are employed. These employees and officials may not be assembled for military training."

While the Cabinet was in session, the Marquess Imperial, the Italian Ambassador, called today at Downing Street to take farewell of Mr. Lloyd George. In giving up his post, he is following in the footsteps of Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, who left last week.

Delicate Situation

Allies in Conference with Military Advisers on Disarmament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, PARIS, France (Friday).—Marshall Foch had a last interview with George Leygues, the Premier, this morning, in the course of which he handed him the report, which he had been charged by the Council of Ambassadors to draw up concerning the non-fulfillment by Germany of the military demands of the Allies. This report will be sent to the ambassadors, who will transmit it to their governments, who will then, for the first time, be officially faced with the problem.

The French Government suggested a reunion of the Allied ministers, to take place during the first half of January, but neither the place nor the date has been fixed. The reports received here, that the British Government has given France a sort of carte blanche to obtain, by whatever means she thinks fit, the disarmament of Germany, must be received with the utmost reserve. Nothing of the kind is officially admitted, and the news seems at least premature. No British communication respecting the decisions taken by the cabinet council at London has reached Paris, and it is only by knowledge of the presence of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and Lord Aberdeen that the French Government assumes that the question was discussed.

Silence is also preserved about the conversations which have taken place between Mr. Leygues, Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador, and Count Bonin-Langre, the Italian Ambassador. It is believed that the British ministers are disposed to back up France in her demands for complete fulfillment of the disarmament agreement, but the question of the sanctions, which would consist of fresh occupation of German soil, is not so easily solved, and resistance on the part of England is expected.

What is more likely, according to well-informed opinion, is that Germany, in view of the French attitude, will consent to carry out any specific request in accordance with the Treaty made to her. The crisis presents the possibility of trouble, but the probability is that it will end without serious measures being taken.

Germany Makes Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—A feeling almost approaching despera-

tion has been created in government circles by the most recent note of the Allies. It is pointed out that the note on the dissolution of the Sicherheitspolizei is couched in such energetic terms, that the government has hitherto refrained from publishing it, according to the "Vossische Zeitung." This was explained today to the French Ambassador by Dr. Walter Simons, who pointed out that the peremptory note of the Allies contrasts so sharply with the friendly atmosphere characterizing the Brussels negotiations that its publication would create excitement and call out unpleasant comment in Germany. The Minister indicated that such notes jeopardized the conciliatory policy which both the French and the German governments want to pursue.

The recent note demanding the disarmament of the eastern fortresses, with a reduction of the total number of guns allowed at the Koenigsberg forts to 20, is also regarded in official quarters as an outright breach of Germany's Treaty rights. It is pointed out that the Treaty stipulates in paragraph 180: "The system of fortified work on the southeastern frontiers of Germany shall be maintained in its existing state."

PROPOSED TARIFF ON WOOL DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois.—That the proposed tariff of 45 cents a pound on scouring wool would add only \$1.50 to the cost of the wool used in a suit of clothes, is the answer given by the Illinois Agricultural Association to the statement credited to M. B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, in opposition to the emergency tariff bill recently passed in the lower house of Congress, to the effect that this tax would double the cost of clothing.

"At the prices received for last year's wool," said H. W. Mumford, director of the Livestock Marketing Department of the association, "not over 50 cents of the cost of the best wool suits can be charged to the wool in them. At the price wool is selling for this year, not over \$2.50 can be charged to the wool contained in a suit of clothes."

Illinois farmers now have 1,577,000 pounds of wool in the association pool. Mr. Mumford stated that the price of wool has decreased 50 per cent in the past year, which means a loss of \$500,000 to the 7313 farmers in the pool. This figure should be multiplied by three, he said, to arrive at their total loss.

Because of the slack market and the prevailing low prices, the association is seriously considering the blanketing of wool in the association pool. Mr. Mumford said that the price of wool has decreased 50 per cent in the past year, which means a loss of \$500,000 to the 7313 farmers in the pool. This figure should be multiplied by three, he said, to arrive at their total loss.

"Nothing has happened in 1920 that has discouraged sheep production so much," said Mr. Mumford. "Even in normal times our home production does not supply the home demand. The nearer the country, the nearer consumers will receive their woolen goods at a reasonable price."

SINN FEIN LEADER REPORTED IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—Eamonn de Valera has arrived in Ireland, according to a cable message to him, relayed by Harry Boland, who, however, gave no details of his exact whereabouts or how he left the United States. Mr. Boland said that Mr. de Valera had not gone home to confer on negotiations for a settlement of the Irish question, but to take his place as president of the Sinn Fein republic and confer with his own colleagues. A farewell message given out by Mr. de Valera admitted that he had returned without attaining the object for which he came here.

Mr. Boland declared it would be treason for him to disclose how his chief left this country, but intimated that he sailed from a United States port. On December 20, it was stated in the press that Mr. Boland declared that Mr. de Valera would come out of his retirement on December 25, and that the Sinn Fein leader would leave for Spokane on December 26 to resume his speaking tour of the country. On December 17, Mr. Boland is reported as announcing that Mr. de Valera was still in the United States, although he had left his quarters at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria a week previously.

On December 20, it was stated in the press that Mr. Boland declared that Mr. de Valera would come out of his retirement on December 25, and that the Sinn Fein leader would leave for Spokane on December 26 to resume his speaking tour of the country. On December 17, Mr. Boland is reported as announcing that Mr. de Valera was still in the United States, although he had left his quarters at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria a week previously.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SENTENCED TO JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, adjutant-general of the army, was sentenced yesterday to serve ten days in jail for contempt of court, for failure to furnish the court certain information desired in regard to an Ohio man who was registered in the draft.

The adjutant-general contended that he was not authorized to make such information public. The court, however, found him in contempt, and he was sentenced to jail. Harris is the adjutant-general of the army, and was serving a tour of duty in the Philippines. He was accused of failing to furnish information regarding a man named John Doe, who was registered in the draft. The court found Harris guilty of contempt, and sentenced him to ten days in jail.

PATRIOTISM TO BE TAUGHT Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The Indiana department of the Grand Army of the Republic is sponsoring a bill to be presented to the coming legislature to require a daily salute to the flag by school children.

Other proposed bills would require all teachers to be citizens and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

ALASKA RAILWAY BUILDING PUSHED

Work Done by the Engineering Commission Now Reaches Well Into Interior—Further Appropriation Will Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, JUNEAU, Alaska.—Satisfactory progress is being made in the building of the Alaska Government Railroad by the Alaska Engineering Commission, according to Thomas Riggs Jr., who, before he became Governor of Alaska in the spring of 1918, was a member of the commission, in charge of construction work in the interior.

In the early days the commission consisted of three members, but now the work is in charge of one commissioner, Colonel Mears, who was associated with General Goethals in the construction of the Panama Canal. Anchorage, on Knik Arm, a branch of Cook Inlet, is southward from the headquarters of the Alaska Engineering Commission, and is the landing point for materials for the railroad. From Anchorage, work on the 540 miles of railroad has been pushed into the interior, and at the same time from Fairbanks, the interior terminus, toward the coast, and there remain only about 80 miles between ends of steel. There is a good trail over this intervening portion of the route.

The railroad also has been extended across Kaniak Peninsula in a southerly direction to Seward, on Resurrection Bay, a distance of 114 miles. Although Anchorage is closed to navigation this winter, passengers, mail and freight from Puget Sound ports can be landed at Seward, taken over the railroad a distance of 50 miles by train, and then over the 90 miles of trail, and again by rail into Fairbanks. Some work probably will be done on the right of way and on one or two bridges. The commissioner has asked for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to continue the work next year.

Mr. McKinley Seen

The trip from Seward to Anchorage is one of great scenic beauty. The road makes a climb from the seaboard to an elevation of 2000 feet and is said to resemble the Royal Gorge route, with the added grandeur of a number of glaciers. Along the way to Fairbanks, Mt. McKinley is in view practically all the time. The highest point on the railroad, in the Broad Pass, is about 3500 feet, while Mt. McKinley, only 40 miles away, rises to a height of 20,000 feet. The mountain at sunset, or as seen by moonlight, presents a scene of marvelous beauty, which exhausts the traveler's supply of superlatives.

The importance of the Alaska Government Railroad in the development of the interior of the Territory would be hard to estimate, opening up as it does a vast area rich in minerals. In the Broad Pass country, the only way of getting freight in, before the coming of the railroad, was by trail from Seward, a distance of over 250 miles, and the freight charges were so exorbitant that the small prospectors were kept out. In this region a number of mining claims have been staked, and with the completion of the railroad and the building of roads and trails by the road commission running out as feeders for the railroad, this country can be developed.

In the opening up of the Nenana and Matanuska coal fields the railroad will prove valuable. The former are said to have coal in abundance and easy to mine. Some leases have been made and coal is being taken out for the railroad and for local use.

Coal-Producing Area

The supposed coal-producing rocks of the Matanuska fields are estimated to cover an area of 70 square miles. Anchorage is the nearest shipping point to these fields, which are reached by a spur of the railroad, which leaves the main line at Matanuska, 37 miles above Anchorage, and extends 38 miles to Chikilna. The Governor states that the Eskak Creek mine is the only commercial mine in the Matanuska fields, and is producing about 100 tons of coal a day. It is operated by the Alaska Engineering Commission, having been taken over from private contractors in order to obtain sufficient coal for operating the railroad. The Chikilna mines are being extensively explored and developed by the Navy Department, and only a small amount of coal has been produced. This mine has also been taken over from private operators. The work on this mine is being done by the Alaska Engineering Commission, because it has the organization in the field, under the supervision of the Navy Department. The coal in both these mines contains a certain amount of dirt, and to eliminate this a washer is to be constructed which will clean both the Eskak Creek and Chikilna coal. When washed, it will be a fair quality of bituminous coal. Coal is being sold in Anchorage at the rate of \$3 a ton, while in Juneau coal brought from Washington State and British Columbia costs from \$15 to \$20 a ton. The Navy Department has asked for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to continue mining operations. The commission is not mining coal for commercial use, only enough to supply the needs of the commission on the railroad and locally along the way.

AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A general conference of representatives of every established organization in the United States active in Americanization work will be called soon as a result of a conference between F. W. Galbraith Jr., national commander of

the American Legion, and Charles D. Orth, president of the National Security League. Both officials announced it was planned to make more effective the Americanization work by "consolidating into one powerful and united army the many units which are now taking pot shots at the enemy."

FRANCE CONCERNED AT EXTREMIST VOTE

Next Move of Communists Is Awaited—Questions Raised in Chamber of Deputies on German Communist's Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, PARIS, France (Thursday).—More attention is being paid to the Clara Zetkin incident in France than to the significance of the decision of the Socialist congress at Tours, reached by a majority of 3208 votes to 1022, for junction with the Moscow International. The French Chamber of Deputies is greatly disturbed at the idea that a German representative of the Bolsheviks could arrive in France, speak at the Socialist congress and depart without interference on the part of the police although she possessed no valid passport.

Questions put today in the Chamber to the Minister of the Interior demanding explanations were: A special guard had been kept on the frontiers and in ports to prevent her appearance in France, and that she was able to elude the vigilance of the authorities is a fact that is severely criticized. The greatest secrecy was preserved by those who were aware of her removal to evade the authorities and the congress, it seems, was more surprised than the government.

Explanations Contradicted

Many contradictory explanations are given, but officials believe that she came by a German boat to de Havre and reached Tours by auto, where she was hidden until the moment of her dramatic intervention in the friendly house. This intervention, though it aroused great enthusiasm, did not really influence the vote since the delegates were bearers of definite instructions to veto for Moscow.

The Longuet party, put in the minority, still attempted to preserve the unity of the party. Mr. Mistral put forward a motion calling on the party to refuse the demands of exclusion contained in the telegram of the executive committee of the Third International. This resolution was rejected, with the result that the Longuet party will be obliged to quit.

Spokesmen for the majority interpret the Moscow telegram as applicable only to Socialists who declare in future to submit to the decisions of Tours, and not to be applied to them for their past opinions. Nevertheless it is clear that the dissidents cannot now recant. They are opposed to a union with the Third International on the conditions laid down by Nicholas Lenin and their opposition can scarcely be modified by the question of expulsion. Indeed several leaders of the moderate section announce that they would at once leave the party. One group has already called a congress of dissident Socialists to be held in the same town.

Three Parties or One

The only question that remains undecided is whether the Longuet section will unite with the Blym section, or whether three Socialist parties will come out of Tours, when only one entered. The "Populaire" of Paris, the organ of Mr. Longuet, today states that the decision is consummated. "The breakup of the Socialist forces that we did our best to avoid," it declares, "is accomplished. We pleaded for moderation in vain. Till the last moment we worked to maintain unity, which had been so painfully acquired, and amid a tumult of uncharitable accusations we made the maximum effort. The majority is already afraid of its success. A heavy responsibility is borne by those who, after their return from Moscow, worked up fanaticism in France."

Repercussions of this momentous decision will be felt, not only in political spheres, but there is also grave doubt whether the Bolshevik majority, led by the extremists, will not plunge headlong into social excesses which will provoke governmental reprisals and repression.

Vote of Confidence Passed

PARIS, France (Friday).—(The Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the government by 451 to 54, last night, following on the decision of the Socialists at Tours to join the Moscow International.

ILLINOIS TEACHERS INDORSE FUND PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Teachers of Illinois, in their annual convention, which closed yesterday, went on record as favoring a \$20,000,000 distributive fund, and also in support of a movement to increase the revenue for the State University and the five State normal schools. A strong lobby will be maintained at the closing session of the General Assembly to urge the proposed increase in the distributive fund from \$6,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The teachers also voted to affiliate with the National Education Association, under the reorganization of the body. The motion to affiliate brought a prolonged discussion, but the motion prevailed. Illinois is the twenty-eighth state in the Union to affiliate with the national body since its reorganization at Cleveland.

LAND SETTLEMENT LAW IS BENEFIT

South Dakota Measure Enacted for the Purpose of Helping Returned Soldiers Prove to Be of Great Practical Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The South Dakota land settlement law, which was enacted for the special benefit of the former service men who have returned to this State, is proving successful and of great benefit to men who have taken advantage of its provisions.

The loans of the South Dakota land settlement board are made at 6 per cent interest, and loans on real estate are repayable upon a 30-year amortization plan whereby a small addition to the yearly interest payments will extinguish the principal in 30 years. As an illustration, taking \$100 as a basis for figuring, under this plan the yearly payment will be \$7.25. Of this sum in the first year, \$6 will be interest and \$1.25 will be principal. By the tenth year the principal will have been so far reduced that only \$6.13 will be interest, while \$3.87 will be deduction from the principal. In the twentieth year, \$3.44 will be interest and \$3.85 will be principal, and in the thirtieth, or last year, 41 cents will be interest and \$6.85 will be principal, the latter amount being the last payment, and completely extinguishing the principal.

Administration of Fund

The administration of the loan fund was not given into the hands of a politician, but was placed in the hands of an ex-soldier, in the person of Col. Boyd Wales, who commanded the one hundred forty-seventh field artillery regiment of South Dakota throughout its fighting in France, as a unit of the thirty-second division. He realizes the needs and the capacities of the ex-service men as well as any man in the State or the country.

As land settlement commissioner, Colonel Wales has been attending to the details of the work of the board since it began to function, and he is said to be enthusiastic over the results. "One hundred and forty ex-soldiers, up to October 1 of this year, had secured loans from the board and been located on lands. Of this number, Colonel Wales declares, "100 per cent are making good, and they have all made some improvements and raised some grain."

The loans to individual ex-soldiers have averaged about \$4500 and have been scattered all over South Dakota, although about 70 per cent have been in that part of the State west of the Missouri River, where land is as yet comparatively cheap, while the other 30 per cent have been located on higher-priced lands, the eastern part of South Dakota. Most of the ex-service men have put in about 10 per cent of their own capital, using the balance of it for live stock and improvements and paying out most of the money borrowed from the State on the land itself.

Facts Show Results

Some idea of the industry which is being displayed by the former soldiers who now have turned farmers can be gathered from facts compiled concerning the results thus far obtained by the first 50 men who were settled on land by the state land settlement board.

Up to October 1 of this year, 46 of these 50 ex-soldier men owned in the aggregate 1013 head of cattle, an average of 22 head each; 32 of them owned 458 hogs, an average of 14 head each; 32 of them owned 144 milch cows, an average of four head each, and 31 owned 195 calves, an average of six head each.

In the course of their farming operations, 43 of these men have raised 1671 acres of corn, or an average of 39 acres each; 26 have raised 685 acres of oats, an average of 25 acres each; and 25 have raised 912 acres of wheat, an average of 36 acres each. Similar numbers of individual ex-soldiers have produced considerable acreages of other crops, which, together with those enumerated, made up an aggregate of almost 5000 acres of corn, small grain and cultivated grasses, or an average of nearly 100 acres for each man.

The plan under which the ex-service men secure loans from the State of South Dakota through the land settlement board is quite simple. The applicant for a loan is not confined in his choice of a farm to free homestead lands. He may make a selection anywhere in the State of the farm which he wishes to buy, the only requirement being that he shall furnish from his own resources 10 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land selected and 20 per cent of the appraised value of improvements.

Examiner Places Value

When he has notified the land settlement board of his choice an examiner places a value upon the land, and two disinterested persons make an appraisal of the land for the applicant. If the title is clear and the valuation reasonable, the board will then loan to the applicant any sum between \$500 and \$10,000 necessary for

paying 90 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 80 per cent of the cost of equipping it with machinery and live stock; or, in another contingency, for paying off any mortgage previously carried on the property.

The state money will be loaned on real estate to the extent of \$10,000, on improvements to the extent of \$1500, and on live stock to the extent of \$1500, or \$3000 on either one or the other of the latter items, although no loan exceeding \$10,000 will be made to one individual ex-soldier for any one item or for all of them together.

INDIANS' MONEY HELD TILL TOWNS CLEAN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, HELENA, Montana.—Maj. E. D. Mossman, superintendent of the Fort Peck Indian agency in Montana, has launched an unusual campaign against liquor dealing and gambling in towns on the reservation or adjoining it. He refuses to distribute \$166,000 among the Indians who trade in these towns until the towns are "cleaned up." Following is his statement:

"To the Towns and Business Men of the Reservation, Gentlemen: We are about to make a per capita payment of \$80 to these Indians. This payment, however, will be held up until the towns on this reservation can assure us that no more gambling or booze will be permitted during the time subsequent to this payment. At the present time, when money is so hard to get, it is criminal for any person to gamble or to spend his money drinking booze. We desire to throw every safeguard around these Indians by cleaning up the gambling which is going on in at least one or two towns. There appears to be booze in every town with the exception of Brockton. The payment will not be made in towns which refuse to clean up. We will soon be ready to disburse \$166,000 among four or five small towns. If you want this money disbursed in your town, clean it up."

The State has erected a 16-room rooming house, a cook house, has provided hot shower baths for the miners, electric lights for the buildings and mine, built two miles of railroad from the mine to the town of Haynes, and owns its own locomotive for hauling cars from the mine to the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Plans have been made for mining 200 tons of the lignite coal daily, which will not only supply the needs of all state institutions, but will leave a surplus for sale to semi-state enterprises.

The State will deliver the coal to the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for \$3.50 per ton. Freight per ton to Sioux Falls is \$2.30. This makes the cost on track to Sioux Falls \$6.30 per ton. The cost per ton for hauling anywhere in Sioux Falls average \$1.50 per ton, so the coal can be placed in the coal bins of Sioux Falls resident at a cost of about \$7.80 per ton—which is less than half the price charged by local coal dealers for supplies of soft coal shipped into the State from the mines of the east.

METHODS ADVANCED FOR STABILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois.—Stabilization of industry by means of encouragement of individual effort and reestablishment of the open shop were advocated by Elliot Frost, head of the Rochester (New York) Chamber of Commerce, speaking before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Cooperation between employees and employer is possible only where each holds the right attitude toward the other," said Mr. Frost. "Military training against the cooperation of the two sides, first, the behavior of Labor during the last two years; second, the failure of many welfare programs; third, the theorists who have been trying to run industry, and fourth, the irritating interference by the government."

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, LONG BEACH, California.—Municipal property, a tract of 165 acres, held for many years only as water-bearing land, is being developed into a municipal playground which is to be opened early in May of next year. Golf links, tennis courts and children's playgrounds are being provided and it is probable an open air theater will be included.

The 1921 meeting of the association will be held in Toronto, Canada.

Important Announcement!

Beginning Monday, January 3d

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO OPEN

Charge Accounts

With responsible persons who desire to take advantage of this improvement in our store service.

We are extending this privilege of "charging" simply to accommodate those who do not wish to pay cash with every purchase.

Low prices have always been our policy, for it is well understood that a concern that does not have its capital partly in the hands of slow-paying customers can sell at closer figures.

This new service will in no way change this low price policy, as we are not soliciting accounts that will not be paid on or before the 15th of the month following purchase.

Our Credit Department is located on the seventh floor and can be easily reached by any of the elevators in the rear of our building, or by telephone. It is our desire to add at least 50,000 such accounts to our business this year.

Any applications in writing for charge accounts should be addressed to the attention of Mr. D. W. Moffatt.

Boston 9, Mass.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Stamps

1088 BOYLSTON STREET

Near Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.



"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random"

A World Diary

The great Lord Chesterfield, John-son's Lord Chesterfield, writing the first of those remarkable letters to his son, which the world has been reading ever since, dwells on the hope that the young man will acquaint him with any curious observations he may note in the course of the travels upon which he is setting forth. Had Lord Chesterfield lived in the twentieth century, he would have found in his morning's paper a record a thousand times more entertaining than anything his callow offspring was likely to draw his attention to. As thus:—

The Burlesque of Fiume

The curtain has been finally rung down on the Fiume burlesque. The poet has decided to flee from the forum of the "breakfast table" in an aeroplane. Rome he announces, with its centuries of history, is not worth the last sacrifice: not worthy presumably of him. The Bride of the Adriatic weeps, the shopkeepers in the Corso put up their shutters, but it is all in vain. The regency of Quarnero becomes the latest chapter in the romance of history.

The Greatest of the Greeks

If there was always something of "Pretty Fanny's way" in the behavior of the Capitano d'Annunzio, the attitude of Eleutherios Venizelos, in the face of a truly base national ingratitude, has all the dignity of a Socrates. Mr. Venizelos does not waste a moment in self-pity: his one thought is that his country shall not be the loser. He is not concerned that King Constantine may get the credit, but only for the glory that was Greece. His energy is devoted to making excuses for the Greeks, not in endeavoring poetically to tar and feather them, to the accompaniment of the piano.

The Deposition of Jazz

The piano, indeed, and some other instruments, are very much to the fore in the world concert of today. The politicians of the nations do not seem to be indulging in anything so stately even as the turkey trot. Jazz is Caesar. But it has to be remembered that Caesar was also Nero, as he was Commodus, Heliogabalus, and Maximin. It is not surprising, therefore, to be assured by Mr. McCutcheon, secretary to the National Music Teachers Association, in the United States, that Jazz is about to be deposed. Music, real music, he says, is steadily usurping the throne once occupied by that distinguished Caesar, Johannes Hordel Granum, whom Jazz succeeded in the purple. And now the Pretorians of the bar are dissatisfied with Jazz, with the result that Apollo is to be crowned. Apollo, says Mr. McCutcheon, will assuredly rout the Reds, for there is no room for Bolshevism in the ranks of the battalions of the singers.

Lenine and the Opera

One cannot help wondering exactly what the affable citizen Lenine, or Oulianoff, will say to this, for Lenine has always been represented as a disciple of "the Laughing Philosopher," and he and Bronstein, who calls himself Trotsky, have devoted much of the spare time which their interest in other less amiable pursuits has left to them, to the encouragement of the opera. Indeed, it is hinted that they have found prima donnas considerably more difficult to deal with than grand duchesses.

The Duchess and Manners

Meantime an ordinary Duchess, Her Grace of Westminster, has been taking up arms against the decay of manners in England. Young men, she says, were hopeless before the war, but the war has finished the girls. Finished them, that is to say, in the phraseology of Miss Pinkerton's Academy, but in a command of slang and discourtesy. The Duchess is presumably speaking of what Mr. Thomas Ingham, once irreverently described as "the perusses and the aldermannesses," but then, as the readers of Grammont and such writers know, there has always been a certain laxity in such circles. But if the blight has fallen on the British bourgeoisie, then is Lenine indeed avenged.

Entente or Alliance

What, however, would perhaps interest Mr. Lenine more are the chances of the proposed alliance between England and France. One of the most curious hallucinations which pursue nations is the idea that their next war must perforce be with their opponents in the last. A mild acquaintance with history would correct this. Still, certain people seem to think that England and France will have to fight Germany again as soon as ever Germany is ready, and so Monsieur Durand argues the great question of the alliance with his friends. Monsieur Dupont and Monsieur Duval; as they slip their eau sucree of an evening in a corner of the Café de la Paix. At first all three gentlemen were in favor of it, but gradually the cold fit has come on. "Bah!" says Monsieur Durand, "we should be changed, dominated, what you will."

We shall be able to sell no more arms to Kemal. We should have been compelled to desert Wladimir, we shall be prevented from entreaching ourselves upon the Rhine." "You are right, François," says Monsieur Dupont. "I am all for the entente, Vive l'entente! but for the alliance, no, it is impossible." "The good Lord Derby means well," joins in Monsieur Duval, "but he does not understand. He has the English phlegm, still he is our friend. But it must not be. The entente, yes, but not the alliance. Meanwhile let us welcome in the New Year." T. U.

FOGAZZARO AS SEEN IN HIS NOVELS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are some authors whose work—however much they may deliberately exclude the personal note—simply exudes their personality. You could never construct George Meredith from his novels. But in the perusal of Charles Lamb you have the man. Of this class was Antonio Fogazzaro. It may be because, while his intellectual range was wide and profound, his productive range was limited. In any case in his verse, his fiction and his occasional writings you find his temperament. Although the characters in his novels are by no means devoid, in Mr. Berenson's phrase, of tactile values, behind them and about them you feel Fogazzaro, and a very sweet and fine personality his was, the type of the best kind of literary man; a man always on the side of the angels, for whose existence the world is really better. He showed a precocious talent and a filial piety which are not always concomitant with men who make their mark in the world. His life was divided between Vicenza and that lake of Lugano which he has described with a magic pen.

His life indeed was not an active one so far as the body was concerned though his spiritual adventures were considerable. Good son, good husband and good father, he had the joys and sorrows which those attributes involve. His early letters to his father and his uncle were, like his actions, what one would wish them to be—those of an affectionate, independent boy. He was in youth taken with a love of music which his father feared might interfere with the legal career he had designed for him, and that love remained with him all his life, though he obeyed the parental injunction not to specialize on it, with the result that he became a writer instead of a lawyer!

Those early years were occupied by much verse writing and miscellaneous articles and stories, together with some important civic duties. After a while Fogazzaro withdrew from public life, but he continued his philanthropic labor, which was chiefly concerned with homes for children, whose interests became second only to those of his own grandchildren. Meanwhile, his work was increasingly absorbing him. His earlier muse was poetry, as it is with most people, for few can preserve the lyrical faculty—unless it is the predominant one—to an advanced period, as can Thomas Hardy. As a poet he never entirely captured his country's ear. Modern Italians are divided into two schools, that of Carducci and that of Pascoli, with d'Annunzio thrown in as a make-weight for whichever side claims him, though the most modern of all, while doing them reverence, disdain allegiance to any of them. But Fogazzaro stood outside. As an Italian critic puts it: "They were concerned with the earth, and sang the earth in noblest verse, while he, less dexterous, sang of the pure idea, of earth which ascends to heaven; they hymned the indefinite, he the infinite."

But when he came to fiction, the case was altered. Here his position is unquestioned. He stands with the very topmost writers of Italian romance. He captured his audience at once and went on from strength to strength till today, and these many days, his house at Oria on the lake of Lugano is a place of pilgrimage. There it was that he set the scene of perhaps the best known, at any rate the best loved of his romances. "Malombra" was his first, and "Daniele Cortis" and "Mistero del Poeta" followed, making him secure in his own house, but with "Piccolo Mondo Antico," published in 1904, he captured the world. He wrote continuously on many subjects and occasions, but with his fiction he was very leisurely, allowing an interval of five years or so between each romance. Thus "Piccolo Mondo Moderno" followed in 1901 and then in 1905 the most famous of all, for the immediate noise it made, "Il Santo." Seldom has a book been the subject of so much discussion, the literature on it forming a good-sized library in itself. For its supposed modernist tendencies, "Il Santo" came under the censure of the author's church. But, although he obeyed as a son, he continued to think as a lover, if one may borrow and adapt Gibbons' phrase for the occasion.

Five years later his novel, "Leila," was published, in which, while not descending from his artistic or ethical level, he seems to try to explain what in his former work had been misunderstood. The keynote of his life and work was single-hearted goodness, ever a passport to men's enduring affection, and to this was added the skill of a very considerable artist and the gifts of a profound thinker.

An Old Simile Made Good

Robert Murray, the newest child prodigy, is stated to have a singing voice that ranges 3½ octaves up from G, below middle C. It is said that he can go still an octave higher, in falsetto, into the realm of the furthest notes. Or Robert it may at last truly be said that "He sings like a bird."

BLUESTOCKINGS OF OLD LOWELL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

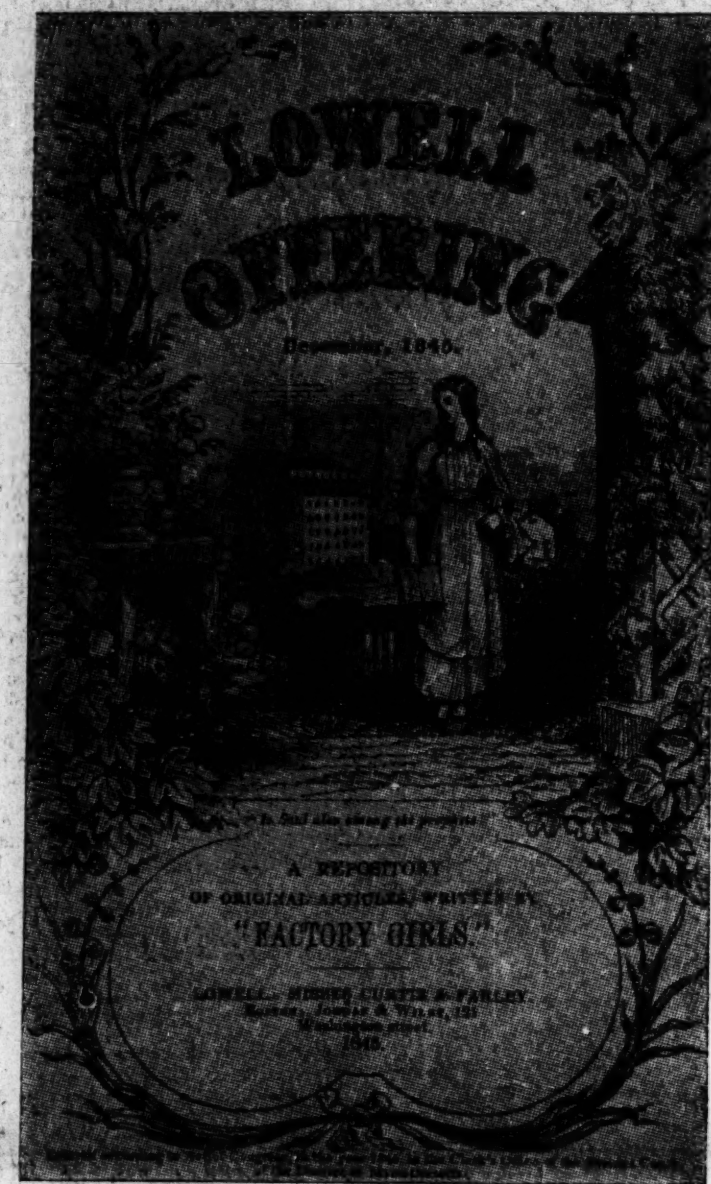
New England girls of high ambition sent their brothers to Harvard college in the '30s of the last century, but went themselves to work in the cotton mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, where they tended their looms from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. and earned from \$6 to \$10 a week.

The girls were eager to do this, not only because they enjoyed giving education, ample luxuries and financial security to their families, but also because life in the "City of Spindles" was a great intellectual adventure for them. One daughter of a well-to-do Maine farmer went to Lowell to work for the express purpose of

a politician, poet or professor brought them new ideas or the best of the old. Prof. A. P. Peabody of Harvard University described such an occasion in an article on the Lowell Offering in the Atlantic Monthly in the following words:

"The Lowell Hall was always crowded, and four-fifths of the audience were factory girls. When the lecturer entered almost every girl had a book in her hand, and was intent upon it. When he rose, the book was laid aside, and paper and pencil taken instead; and there were very few who did not carry home full notes of what they had heard. I have never seen any other so assiduous note-taking. No, not even in a college class . . . as in that assembly of young women, laboring for their subsistence."

Even the costumes of the operatives seemed to meet general approval, for they dressed simply and neatly, wear-



The cover of the Lowell Offering

The design was adopted, the editor said, "to represent the New England schoolgirl, of which our factories are made up, standing near a beehive, emblem of industry and intelligence, and in the background the Yankee schoolhouse, church and factory."

getting books from the famous circulating libraries there: She read from two to four volumes a week, usually novels by Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Cooper, Scott, or Marryat. Books were not the only intellectual attraction of the Yankee El Dorado. The factory girls formed improvement societies at which their essays, stories and verse were read aloud and criticized in a friendly manner. Out of one of these clubs grew probably the first magazine in the world to be written entirely by women, the "Lowell Offering, a repository of original articles written by Factory Girls." A similar publication, The Operatives' Magazine, was started a little later by a rival society but was eventually merged with the Offering.

This magazine made a decided stir in the literary world. The North American Review, then the literary authority in the New World, commended it not as a phenomenon but as work which would bear criticism and reward perusal.

Charles Dickens in his "American Notes" wrote:

"They have got up among themselves a periodical called The Lowell Offering, whereof I brought away from Lowell 400 good solid pages, which I have read from beginning to end. Of the merits of The Lowell Offering, as a literary production, I will only observe—putting out of sight the fact of the articles having been written by these girls after the arduous hours of the day—that it will compare advantageously with a great many English annuals."

The fame of the Offering spread to France, where President Cornélius C. Felton of Harvard University heard an entire lecture in a course on English literature given by Philarete Chastles on the history and literary merit of the Offering. Thiers carried a volume into the Chamber of Deputies, says Harriet H. Robinson in her "Loom and Spindle" to show the delegates what the working women of a republic could do.

The life of the Lowell factory girls in many ways resembled that of American college girls today. They lived together in corporation boarding houses, like dormitories, each with a motherly housekeeper. Food was plentiful and the community life happy. Dickens was much surprised to find in the common room, as he called it, a joint-stock piano. He was even more nonplussed to learn that in one house at least the factory girls subscribed to 15 newspapers and five magazines. Lowell was still a small town and holidays were generally spent in the woods along the Concord and the Merrimack rivers. Sundays were still Puritanical. All the factory operatives when they were engaged signed an agreement to attend church services every Sunday. Week-day evenings were often spent at the Lyceum, where

ing, as Boz observed, "serviceable bonnets, good warm cloaks and shawls, and were not above clogs and patens."

It was the poet John G. Whittier, who was living in Lowell at this time and who knew many of them well, that wrote of these pioneer bluestockings what is perhaps their highest eulogy:

"The Factory Girls of Lowell
"Acres of girlhood, beauty reckoned by the square rod,—or miles by long measure! the young, the graceful, the gay—the flowers gathered from a thousand hill-sides and green valleys of New England, fair unveiled Nuns of Industry, Sisters of Thrift, and are ye not also Sisters of Charity dispensing comfort and hope and happiness by around many a hearthstone of your native hills, making sad faces cheerful, and hallowing age and poverty with the sunshine of your youth and love."

No one seems to have found fault with these young women of toil. Their industry and culture seems almost too great to believe, until one remembers that they were the daughters of Pilgrim mothers, and contemporaries, near neighbors indeed, of the Concord school of scholars, philosophers and poets.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so expressed. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Steel and the Open Shop
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial of December 22, entitled "Steel and the Open Shop," I beg to call your attention to the fact that the Bethlehem Company and the United States Steel Corporation both felt that the labor unions in New York City were almost strong enough to demand that no steel be handled in greater New York unless it were made in closed shops. As a measure, therefore, of self protection they felt forced to take the position they do, as they desire to keep an open shop in their own works.

The above view is given you as another angle of vision.
(Signed)
ALEXANDER ALEXANDER.
New York, Dec. 24, 1920.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telephoned Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
Dorothy
134 TRINITY ST. BOSTON BEACH 6000

PORTRAITS IN WAX

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Beeswax forms an ideal substance for modeling; it can be readily cut and shaped at ordinary temperatures. It melts at low heat and can then be cast in molds for preparing figures. By spraying melted wax on a given surface, on the face for example, a mold is obtained from which a cast can be made in plaster or other material. But wax has other qualities useful to the modeler. It sets and hardens so that it resists all ordinary temperatures and is capable of taking and retaining the minutest impression. Dyes can be incorporated with it so that it can be colored at will, and it also takes a surface tint. In this way life-like models can be obtained. Lastly, by mixing with fats and oils it can be softened in texture to any requisite degree.

Of late, wax has been partially but not altogether replaced by paraffin, one advantage of which is that it can be obtained within a wide range of melting points and consequent hardness. Although largely used in models, paraffin cannot replace the semi-translucent delicacy of wax.

Both wax and paraffin melt in the sun, and many wax figures, pictures and models have been lost or damaged by incautious exposure to sunlight.

At the beginning of the fifteenth century Italian sculptors and goldsmiths turned their attention to miniature wax portrait models decorated with precious stones. Of these jeweled wax some excellent specimens are to be seen in London at Hertford House. A particularly fine one is in the Wallace Collection. It shows the profile bust of a gentleman with an elaborate jeweled doublet and an exquisitely modeled ruff. The details of face and figure have been worked out with artistic thoroughness and so excellent is the craftsmanship that its beauty remains untarnished in spite of the five centuries that have gone by.

Studio Methods Lost

It is not unlikely that during the long period that has elapsed since wax modeling first took its place among the plastic arts many minor methods of the studio may have been lost. The secrets of Battersea enamel and of Celadon glaze and a host of other famous processes known to the connoisseur have been similarly lost, a fate that has pretty certainly happened only too often in the case of wax modeling. Fortunately, the invention of Posterino, of Sionna (1487-1536), of a paste for the production of hair and skin, was handed down to posterity.

Among the famous wax pictures of the world may be mentioned one by Leone Leoni, whose small but beautiful medallion portrait of Michael Angelo is in the British Museum. It is in truth a miniature in wax, which, while preserving the general expression and what one intuitively knows must be a likeness, at the same time reproduces with minute accuracy every hair of face and beard and other details of the composition. To Michael Angelo himself is attributed the famous "Descent from the Cross" in the Museum of Munich. The famous Fête de Ceres was formerly in the Wicar Collection at Lille, but it is doubtful whether it has survived the recent German occupation of that town. It was assigned by some authorities to Leonardo da Vinci and by others to Raphael; it probably dates from the Italian Renaissance. At that time, the "cire perdue" method was largely used by the great masters for producing bronze and iron castings from wax models.

Not many years ago a fierce controversy raged around a famous wax figure attributed to Leonardo da Vinci and his school. It was purchased in England by a German professor in 1909 for the sum of \$8000, and represented a life-sized half-length female figure in wax. It was shown later to have been in the possession of Richard Cockle Lucas, a sculptor and worker in wax (1800-1823). Further, it was claimed to have been the actual work of that artist, copied from the picture of Flora, attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, and now in possession of the Morrison family at Basingdon Park, near Pangbourne.

Vogue in England

Toward the end of the eighteenth century the modeling of medallion portraits and of relief groups, the latter frequently polychromatic, came into considerable vogue in England. About the end of the eighteenth century the sculptor Flaxman executed many portraits and other relief figures, of which the famous potter, Josiah Wedgwood, translated a number into his famous jasper ware. Ever since that time wax pictures, as apart from wax model figures, have been made from time to time by artists, and a few years back it almost looked as if there were going to be a revival of the art.

The names of some of the best known artists in wax may be given. In Germany the Nuremberg School came into existence in the sixteenth

century. Their work was coarser and of inferior color compared with that of the Italian artists. Strauch, Moller and Falts were the best known. A famous Saxon was Joachim Werner. A probable descendant of his won fame as a wax modeler in the eighteenth century. Others were Casper Hardy of Cologne (early eighteenth century), a prolific artist of high rank, and Jacob Hagblot (a pupil of Hardy). The most famous seventeenth century wax modeler was Benoit, appointed by Louis XIV as "unique sculpteur en cire colorée." He was summoned to the Court of James II, where he is said to have made portraits of most of the distinguished men of the period. These have been the most best lost and some of them are doubtless hidden in various corners of the kingdom. Frederic Debut flourished in the time of Louis XIV; Don Gaetano Zumbo at the end of the seventeenth century; Clodion and Nicholas Gatteaux in the time of Louis XV and XVI.

The chief English wax modelers of the eighteenth century were Flaxman, Bacon, Joachim Smith and Gossett. The best English work is that of Peter Ruon, at the commencement of the nineteenth century. He excelled in delicate-colored and highly relieved, small multi-colored portraits. Some are to be seen in South Kensington Museum.

century. Their work was coarser and of inferior color compared with that of the Italian artists. Strauch, Moller and Falts were the best known. A famous Saxon was Joachim Werner. A probable descendant of his won fame as a wax modeler in the eighteenth century. Others were Casper Hardy of Cologne (early eighteenth century), a prolific artist of high rank, and Jacob Hagblot (a pupil of Hardy).

The most famous seventeenth century wax modeler was Benoit, appointed by Louis XIV as "unique sculpteur en cire colorée." He was summoned to the Court of James II, where he is said to have made portraits of most of the distinguished men of the period. These have been the most best lost and some of them are doubtless hidden in various corners of the kingdom. Frederic Debut flourished in the time of Louis XIV; Don Gaetano Zumbo at the end of the seventeenth century; Clodion and Nicholas Gatteaux in the time of Louis XV and XVI.

The chief English wax modelers of the eighteenth century were Flaxman, Bacon, Joachim Smith and Gossett. The best English work is that of Peter Ruon, at the commencement of the nineteenth century. He excelled in delicate-colored and highly relieved, small multi-colored portraits. Some are to be seen in South Kensington Museum.

London Collections

Viscount Harcourt has a fine collection of wax pictures, including many specimens from the Italian, German, French and English schools. A study of these enables one to compare the work of successive epochs and of various national characteristics. One of the finest examples is "The Judgment of Paris," attributed to Flaxman. Another notable picture is "The Procession of the Dunmow Pith," after the design of Thomas Stothard, R. A. There is a wonderful picture of "Lady Teazle" by an unknown artist. There are some fine works of Benoit and a well preserved portrait of James I, attributed to Alessandro Abondio the younger. There are several pictures by James Tame, a Scotch artist, one of the most prolific and skilled wax modelers of the eighteenth century. There are also excellent examples of the work of S. Percy, a most distinguished modeler. In the sale of the Alton Towers art treasures more than a hundred of his pictures were sold.

At the Wallace Collection, in London, may be seen some fine examples, chiefly of historical personages. It is to be regretted that for the most part they are undated and unsigned, nor is any adequate information furnished by the museum catalog. It may be mentioned that a good deal of information as to wax modelers may be found in Nagler's Künstler Lexicon, 1348. Sir Walter Gilbey's collection has some excellent specimens of the work of Good, pupil of Edgar Boehm, and of other famous artists.

Though it has been said to enable the reader to gain a bird's-eye view of a fascinating subject, it will be seen that the field is an exceedingly wide one covering many countries and extending over many centuries of civilization. There is yet abundant opportunity for a collector of resource and experience to get together a number of wax pictures of various periods at comparatively reasonable cost. That remark, obviously, does not apply to pictures purchased at the leading art sales or by prominent art dealers, but rather to those who have the faculty of routing out treasures from the obscurer highways and by-ways of this much-traveled world. As already indicated, the student of this interesting branch of plastic art will find abundant opportunity for the examination of every species of work of the kind in public and private collections.

Baseball and Scholarship

It is now reported that only success has attended the experiment tried in Salt Lake City, Utah, during the past summer of giving tickets for the Friday afternoon baseball game to the boys and girls of the public schools who have attained an average of 85 per cent or more in scholarship and deportment for the week. Thus does another old and useful joke lose its point. Instead of "playing hooky" to go to the ball game at his own expense the Salt Lake schoolboy of yesterday now applies himself industriously to his books that he may attend at the city's expense, as a reward, in part, for not being a truant.

The True Worth of a Shoe

THE true worth of a shoe is dependent solely upon the goodness of the shoe itself, just as the true worth of anything is determined from its good qualities.

True worth and price should not be confused; the former is permanent, while the latter is not.

In the 50 years that we have been making shoes for the people of America our prices have been based entirely upon the true worth of our shoes, and that worth is honest leathers, honest materials and honest workmanship.

It may be concluded then that from the thousands of men, women and children wearing COWARD shoes, their true worth has been recognized.

J. S. Coward

AUSTRALIA HAS ONE DOMINANT PROBLEM

Country's Great Need Is Increased Population, Without Which the Fine Ideals of Australians Will Be Entirely Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Today the Commonwealth of Australia completes two decades of existence. During this period it has traveled far, and although many look upon Australia as a country of experiments it must be admitted that experiments, although sometimes drastic, have met with considerable measure of success. There is, however, a great and glaring instance of lack of vision, and that is shown in the population. Twenty years ago this continent, embracing nearly three million square miles, held 3,773,801 people. Today there are but 5,000,000. Every state is eager to develop public works, but it has been asked, and asked wisely, "who will benefit unless there is a steady flow of useful immigrants to become owners of Australia's valuable soil?"

In recalling the last 20 years, many useful measures stand to the Commonwealth's credit. In the early days of useful immigrants to become owners of Australia's valuable soil.

In recalling the last 20 years, many useful measures stand to the Commonwealth's credit. In the early days of useful immigrants to become owners of Australia's valuable soil.

A Burning Question

The last 20 years reveals how lamentably and dimly they have failed on immigration, now the burning question. The increase in population in the two decades as already shown is hardly worth discussion, and the war has made Australia realize more than ever that unless she has people, she will not be able to hold her own. This has been shown by the fact that the government sent Senator Milner, Minister for Repatriation, to England, with Percy Hunter, Director of Immigration, with the object of initiating a big Commonwealth immigration policy. Thus it has taken 20 years for a united policy on this, the one big Australian question, to fructify.

In the 20 years many things have been done in Australia—the great trans-continental railway, so long discussed, had become an accomplished fact, and it is now possible to travel by rail from Queensland to the Far West. The Commonwealth Bank, the pet of the Labor Party, was successfully launched, despite considerable and sustained opposition. Irrigation schemes have been undertaken, and thousands of acres of land, formerly valueless, are now very profitable. The liquor trade has been considerably restricted during this period, and public houses are compelled by law to close earlier; it is also asserted that the desire for prohibition is on the increase. The community is becoming better educated, and this has to some extent been responsible for this improved state of affairs.

The Fleet Unit

Federation meant the establishment of a fleet unit known as the Royal Australian Navy. This section of the British Navy did yeoman service in the war, and it will be remembered that His Majesty's Australian ship Sydney sunk the daring German raider Emden. Although Australia is proud to speak of her fleet, the thoughtful realize the futility of a Royal Australian Navy as such, unless there is cooperation with New Zealand and perhaps Canada; in other words, there must be one navy for the Empire, able, at a moment's notice, to act in complete accord and cooperation with other Dominion naval units. It was eventually decided to fix a national capital at Canberra. This territory in New South Wales is about 100 miles from the coast, and is ideal for its purpose. One day the Capitol building may be erected on this virgin site. The Royal Australian Military College is situated in this territory, and a few unimportant officers. The fact remains, however, that during the last two decades Melbourne has served the purpose of a federal capital. Melbourne is generally regarded as the capital of Australia, and in these days of financial anxiety there is considerable opposition to any proposed alteration.

The Workers' Comforts

Much social legislation has been enacted during the past two decades, and the lot of the workers in the Commonwealth has been improved. It is generally conceded that the Australian worker has more comforts than any other worker in the world, as far as his environment, his amusements, his climate, and his legislation go. Everything is done for him and his family; in fact, conditions for him are ideal; for his hours of work have been reduced to a minimum. But, never content, there is a movement afoot, a movement which is growing in strength, to reduce the working hours to six a day, and to abolish Saturday work. Holidays in Australia are also abundant, and the Australian worker has ample time for pleasure and outdoor sport. During the war over 400,000 joined the colors, of which number 331,781 went overseas. This vast movement of Australians to other parts of the world has served to broaden their ideas, and to give them an entirely new outlook on affairs. Doubtless their travels will result in helping them to appreciate the many difficult problems the Com-

monwealth has to face, after two decades of federation.

To sum up, Australia has but one problem, and that is the problem of the people. Without population the nation will decay and disappear, and the fine ideals of Australians will be entirely lost, but with the continual influx of new blood there is every reason to hope that before the expiration of the next decade, the Commonwealth will be in a position to take a prouder place in the Council of Nations. Immigration is the keystone of Australia's future. Until this is realized, her destiny hangs in the balance.

FINDING FAVORS POSTAL COMPANY

Interstate Commerce Commission Declares Western Union Company's Refusal of Credit to Postal to Be Unreasonable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A report made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday in the case of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company holds that the practice of the defendant company in refusing to extend credit for tolls on messages transferred by the Postal to it, while granting credit for tolls on messages generally, is unjust and unreasonable.

The report reads in part as follows: "The complaint attacks as unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, and unduly prejudicial the refusal of the Western Telegraph Company, hereinafter called Western Union, to extend credit for tolls on messages transferred by the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, hereinafter called Postal, to the Western Union for transmission to points reached exclusively by the latter. It alleges that beginning August 1, 1919, the Western Union demanded and still demands from the Postal cash for tolls on such transferred messages, while it has continued to extend credit to other persons and corporations tendering messages for transmission.

"The practice of the Western Union, subject to certain restrictions not necessary to relate here, has been and is to extend credit generally to its customers. It extends to every person whose name appears in a telephone directory credit for tolls on messages telephoned to Western Union offices, provided no difficulty theretofore has been met in the collection from that person of charges on other messages. The Western Union admits that it has in the past extended and now extends credit to the Commercial Cable Company, which competes with it, but not with the Postal in the cable business. It also admits that it extends credit to the telephone companies of the so-called Bell system, on their own messages, and would do the same on the Postal's own messages.

"We find that the Western Union's practice of refusing to extend credit for tolls on messages transferred to that company by the Postal for transmission, while extending credit on messages when tendered otherwise than through the Postal, including those of the same senders, is an unreasonable practice in violation of the act and Section 15 thereof, and that a reasonable practice would be to extend credit to the Postal, or to the senders, on messages transferred by the latter company, to the same extent that credit is accorded by the Western Union on messages delivered directly to it by the senders. As a matter of course, if the Western Union should at any time have reason to question the responsibility of the Postal it may secure itself by requiring an appropriate bond or other sufficient security."

BALTIMORE MAY HAVE RIVER PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Anyone who has seen the beauty of the waterfront, as developed in some of our cities situated on rivers, will be interested in the plan now being discussed in Baltimore, to develop the water front along the Potomac into a river park for the benefit of the city.

The whole subject has been thrown into publicity by the plans for extending the channel around the neck of land on which Ft. McHenry stands. In dredging this channel three mud islands in the river, toward the Brooklyn side, are to be purchased by the city. Shall the islands then be used as industrial sites or as a part of a great scheme for a river park?

As a park the water front has all the possibilities of the Potomac or the Charles. It is likely that a compromise will be struck by reserving part of the water front for a park, already begun with the new Brooklyn Park, and by using the southern side and the islands for industrial sites.

MINERS ON PART TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HELENA, Montana.—Between 1200 and 3000 soft coal miners in the Montana district are able to obtain only one to three days' work each week, according to Robert Condon, district secretary for the United Mine Workers. The owners of the mines, Mr. Condon says, explain that the demand has been so much reduced that they cannot afford to work the men full time. Five hundred men are working three days a week at Roundup, Mr. Condon reports, and 500 are employed two days a week at Klein. The remaining men affected are scattered throughout the smaller camps, he said.

MR. PENROSE WOULD DELAY TARIFF BILL

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Opposes Emergency Legislation — Urges Considering Revenue Measures as a Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who has returned to Washington after an absence of more than a year, declared his opposition yesterday to the enactment of the emergency tariff bill, putting almost prohibitive duties on farm products.

The Pennsylvania Senator, who has been prominent for many years in the making of Republican financial and revenue programs, came to Washington to take personal charge of revenue and tariff legislation.

The tariff bill, the Senator declared, should be postponed until the next session of Congress, or at least until the congressional leaders have had an opportunity to confer on such measures with the President-elect and the new Secretary of the Treasury, who is expected to be named shortly.

Attitude of Business

Senator Penrose says he has always been opposed to piecemeal legislation. He asserts that American business is opposed to the tariff bill and to any legislation that would limit the foreign trade of the country at a time when it is expanding by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Penrose announced that early next week he would call a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee to decide on procedure with regard to emergency tariff legislation. His announcement of his personal opposition to the measure confirmed reports that the Republican leaders controlling the legislative levers in the United States Senate are determined to halt the flood of emergency measures brought into both houses with the opening of Congress.

"I don't look with much favor upon temporary tariff legislation," said Senator Penrose. "It has been my consistent opinion that tariff and revenue legislation should be considered together as a whole after consultation with the President-elect and whoever may be Secretary of the Treasury. On the question of the tariff I may say that we cannot expect foreign nations to pay off their debts to us if we do not permit them an opportunity to trade with us."

Temporary Measure Opposed

"You must realize that we cannot longer look to the tariff as a great revenue producer. In the future the chief economic purpose of a tariff will be as a protective measure for American industries. I wish to make it clear that in that respect I am as strong a tariff man as I ever was, but at the same time I would not be willing to vote for a temporary measure."

"On the broad question of tariff and revenue legislation it should be understood that we are facing the greatest problem in the history of the nation, a problem which will tax the ingenuity and the ability of the most able statesmen and of the most competent experts. In dealing with that problem we will require the aid of the best brains of the country, particularly the business men, who should work with us and give us the benefit of their experience and counsel, so that we may eventually frame a workable revenue system."

"I am not prepared to express any opinion upon any revenue scheme which has been or which may be proposed. In fact no opinion can be expressed until we have had ample study and consideration of the subjects involved by the Finance Committee."

Senator Penrose received the members of the press after a conference with Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who had just returned from a visit to Marion, Ohio, where he had discussed questions of foreign policy with Mr. Harding. Mr. Penrose dismissed the question of Mr. Harding's foreign policy in a sentence. He said:

"I do not think that it matters who is Secretary of State. Congress will blaze the way in connection with our foreign policies and will not be satisfied to sit back and state the program of any Secretary of State."

The Pennsylvania Senator would not discuss Cabinet possibilities, though it is known that he has been kept fully informed as to probable selections for certain places. With regard to rumors that Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, might be Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Penrose said:

"Mr. Mellon would be an admirable selection for the place. I know of no one better fitted for the office. The chief difficulty would be to get him to accept the office."

Mr. Penrose is in favor of passing a soldier bonus bill on the most liberal basis possible, but it is his belief that such a bill should be postponed for consideration in connection with general revenue legislation. He does not favor its passage in this session of Congress.

SALES OF WESTERN LAND FALLING OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The large drop in the prices of hogs, cattle, wheat and corn in recent months has had a depressing effect on the price of western land. Very few cash sales are being made, for the reason that very few farmers have sufficient money to increase their holdings, and they cannot readily borrow. Sales have been confined largely to settlements of estates, and in each case the price secured at auction has been from 65

to 80 per cent of what the property was held at two years ago, when the land boom was in full swing.

Agricultural economists at the State College of Agriculture say that over-capitalization of farm lands is certain to be reflected in farming operations during the next few years, and they are urging that indebtedness be cut down as rapidly as is possible.

So far there have been no foreclosures of mortgages on farm lands, at least in sufficient number to challenge attention. Some Nebraska farmers mortgaged their land to invest in speculative enterprises that have gone into receivers' hands in the last few weeks, but the great majority of mortgages were given for additional land purchased.

FUTURE OF WOODEN SHIPBUILDING YARDS

Many Thousands of People in Southern Section of United States Engaged in Industry—Possible Use for Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—One of the topics of widest discussion in the southern section of the United States today is one which involves the future welfare of probably half a million persons, from 75,000 to 100,000 of them workers in the industry, what is to become of the wooden shipbuilding yards which have sprung up in such numbers all over the South.

The South's mainstay in the construction of vessels for the Emergency Fleet Corporation was, naturally, the wooden ship, because of the abundance of timber in all the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and because of the abundance of comparatively cheap, though unskilled labor, which could be utilized in the construction of wooden vessels, whereas more skilled labor would have been needed for the building of steel hulls.

If these yards are to continue, the hundreds of thousands of women and children dependent on the labor of the thousands of workers in the industry, and the prosperity of the South, if they are to discontinue their work owing to the apparent establishment of the fact that the steel ship is more successful, more profitable, and cheaper in the long run than the wooden ship, all this labor will be thrown on the South, where jobs must be found for it, because the larger part of the Negro labor, which can readily obtain work in other parts of the United States, nor has the mass of it the financial foundation necessary to make a change of even a few miles.

Problem of Importance

Not only is the problem serious to the laborers and to their families, but it is of great interest and importance to the business houses, and the dealers in food and clothing in the towns and cities where these wooden shipyards are located. Large payrolls have always been the great need of the South, especially of the larger cities, such as New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston, and these wooden shipyards went a considerable way toward supplying that need. It is estimated that they turned into circulation in New Orleans alone approximately \$15,000 a day, and helped conditions in several other southern cities in like proportion.

There appears to be a wide field for the wooden ship in commerce on the Gulf of Mexico and between southern ports and those of South and Central America, if—and it is a large "if"—southern capitalists can be induced to invest their money in the construction of fleets of this type of ship. Ernest Lee Jahneke, president of the Jahneke Shipbuilding Company, which has been building wooden ships for many years at Madisonville, Louisiana, near New Orleans, and which has probably the best-equipped plant for the construction of wooden ships in the South, in a recent discussion of the situation, expressed the opinion of the wooden shipbuilders of the South when he said:

Economical Operation Needed

"The future of wooden shipbuilding in the South depends on the ability of the shipbuilder to produce a vessel which can be operated economically and can be utilized on a strictly commercial and individual competitive basis. This cannot be done with the present type and size of vessel which is being constructed throughout the country for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the following reasons:

"1. A vessel of wood design, such as the Ferris type, to be classed by Lloyd's, and the American Bureau of Shipping, after such inspection with the installation of machinery, does not allow sufficient room for cargo space to make the vessel a paying proposition, either in emergency or in ordinary times.

"2. The average crew on a 3500-ton wooden vessel approximates 35 men.

"3. The amount of coal consumed on such a vessel, having approximately 1200 horsepower, is so large that the vessel itself cannot carry sufficient fuel to make a trans-Atlantic voyage, and at the same time carry sufficient cargo to make the voyage a paying proposition. In other words, 5000 or 7000-ton steel vessels can be operated with the same number of men, using slightly in excess of the same amount of fuel, with the advantage of obtaining virtually twice the cargo-carrying capacity of the wooden vessels."

MASONS HONOR MR. MEREDITH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, has accepted the post of deputy for the supreme council, Scottish Rite Masons, for the State of Iowa, it was announced yesterday. The honor was tendered by the sovereign grand commander, George F. Moore.

CHILDREN DRIVEN TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Requirement of Vaccination Is Declared to Have Resulted in Withdrawal of Many Pupils From Public Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Discussing the "fight for education without compulsory vaccination," Dr. d'Alsmo Ira Lucas, president of the American Drugless Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, assigned three reasons why children are sent to private and religious schools:

"Underpaid school-teachers whose interest cannot be as great in the school as if they were receiving a comfortable living and a plausible net income; overworked school-teachers who must teach 40 to 60 pupils, when 20 scholars would be a sufficient number; and, according to a canvass by the Drugless Physicians of America, the disposition of the allopathic physician to force state medicine upon America and make compulsory medicine a prerequisite for entrance into the public schools."

"Students in private and religious schools and those in state colleges and universities of more educated minds are not molested by the 'superstition of the medical profession' and the 'degrading process' as vaccination was characterized in one of our meetings by Elmer Lee, M. D., of New York City, who has practiced his profession for 45 years, but who now knows the fallacy of and the great wrong committed by vaccination."

Many Schools of Healing

"For the past 30 years I have watched and studied the planning and workings of the allopathic physician; or, rather, a few of the old regular school doctors and their politicians and agents, who, in their quest for power, and in their zeal to shut out all the new method of treating the sick, have, faithfully but unwisely planned and labored for state medicine. When they speak of the 'physicians of the commonwealth' they mean, and so do all the boards of health in every city in America who claim to be the guardians of the public health, the allopathic physicians. They forget that there have arisen other effective methods of treating the sick, such as are exercised by the physical culturist, hydrotherapist, electrotherapist, heliotherapist, massotherapist, osteopath, chiropractor, psychopath, mental scientist, divine scientist, new thoughtist and Christian Scientist, all of whom are now considered by millions of people in America as being 'physicians of the commonwealth.'"

"The allopathic school at large forget that these new methods of treating the sick have millions of true, loyal American followers who not only stand upon their constitutional rights to keep their bodies inviolate from forced medicine or forced operation, but who know the efficacy of their specific modes of treatment to relieve suffering humanity, many of whom have testified of the hopelessness of recovery in the hands of the allopathic physician."

Plea for Children

"Is it right to compel people especially innocent, helpless, healthy children, to submit to being poisoned or operated upon, many times after a wrong diagnosis, just because a few people have been able to have a law passed in favor of state medicine?"

"The law of 'cupping and leeching' by the old regular physician—a method, we are told, which hastened the death of our beloved George Washington—is now in the statute book. Colonial laws, slave laws, saloon laws, etc., were upon the statute books, but not now. We are fighting for education without compulsory vaccination and this latter law, too, shall pass away. The little red schoolhouse will not pass away in the rural districts; but the right to choose one's own kind of 'physician of the commonwealth,' the same as the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience, must be granted, in due season, to all Americans."

Resort to Private Schools

"Vaccination as a prerequisite to school admittance (a law in Pennsylvania makes it compulsory for a child to be vaccinated three times if it does not 'take'), will, venture to say, within 10 years, or less, force the parents who know the folly of vaccination as well as its great danger to human life, to send their children to private or religious schools."

"We are not waging a fight against our health commissioner, Dr. Copeland, the Board of Health, nor the Board of Education. We are waging a fight for the education of healthy children."

"State medicine might work all right with many who know little of the dangerous effects of medicine and unnecessary operations, but who should shoulder the responsibility. The allopathic physician won't, yet he

expects all other 'pathies,' or the parents, to be responsible for what is forced upon them."

Girl to Attend Parochial School

Hugh MacCullum - More, whose daughter repeatedly has been refused admission to a public school in Port Richmond, Staten Island, because he refused to have her vaccinated in accordance with the ruling of the school and health authorities, has now decided to send her to a parochial school beginning next Monday. Meanwhile, the time for the filing of briefs in the case against the father, charged with failing to comply with the state compulsory education law, has been put over until January 5.

It is pointed out that there is no penalty attached to the law requiring vaccination of school children in cities of the first and second class. The law is applicable to all schools but apparently is unenforceable unless the school itself will undertake to exclude children who are not vaccinated. In places smaller than first and second-class cities compulsory vaccination is possible only in case of a so-called epidemic or on the order of the board of health.

It is said that most of the parochial and private schools do not exclude for non-vaccination.

LABOR DISCLAIMS PULLMAN ACTION

Wage Reduction, Proposed by Company, Refused by Workers — Employees Discredited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Following the denial by the Pullman Company that its employees had voluntarily proposed a 20 per cent reduction in wages on account of business conditions, has come the unanimous vote of 1000 members of the Calumet plant refusing to accept the proposed reduction.

An official of the Pullman Company explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the first move toward the reduction in wages had come from the company. It had intimated to the employees' industrial relations committee that falling prices would compel the company to reduce operating costs. Then the employees' committee voted to accept a reduction in wages, arriving at the 20 per cent figure of their own accord.

This committee's decision affects the 9000 employees at Pullman, Illinois. Those at Calumet were under government control before the railroads were returned to private hands and their wages have been fixed by the Railroad Labor Board. These 1000 men, members of the Pullman System Federation of Labor, who voted to oppose the reduction, will not be affected, the company said. The Pullman, Illinois, plants are open shop, and it is expected that the reduction will be put into effect at an early date.

"In accepting the proposed 20 per cent reduction in wages, which the union men voted unanimously to reject," said John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and organizer of the steel strike of 1919, "the Pullman employees industrial relation committee affords one more illustration of the fact that it does not represent the workers."

"Obviously it was established to give the employees a voice in the management of the company. As a matter of fact it is maintained virtually at the point of shotguns and prodred by company detectives, so that it has exhibited a willingness to make any sort of a statement that the company wants it to make."

"On the subject of wage reductions in general," Mr. Fitzpatrick asserted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "they cannot be justified on the ground that the cost of living has declined, because it has not."

"Prices of clothing are still going up," he said. "I recently had occasion to investigate the reports that the price of clothing was coming down. One was that a big department store had reduced \$100 suits to \$60. I found that these suits had formerly sold at \$40, and that they had been jumped to \$100 for the purpose of dropping them to \$60. So you see the actual price of those suits had advanced \$20."

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has shown that any decreases in the cost of food have been more than offset by the increased cost of gas, to say nothing of street car and other utility charges, and rents are still shooting up."

EFFECT OF VETO ON THE RAILROADS

Labor Leader Says Purchases From Allied Equipment Companies Are Not Forbidden If Their Bids Are the Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In an open letter addressed to The Associated Press, William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, has set forth the view of railroad labor organizations in regard to the President's veto of the amendment to the Transportation Act, postponing the operation of Section 10 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, for another year, correcting what he alleges to have been misinformation in the press reports sent out on Thursday.

The paragraph to which he objected was the one reading:

"The railroads of the country after today will be prohibited from buying equipment from companies in which they or their officers are interested, as a result of the veto yesterday by President Wilson of the bill to delay further the operation of such a prohibitory provision in the Clayton Anti-Trust Act."

"This misinformation," said Mr. Johnston, "conveys the impression to the American people that such purchases are prohibited. The fact is, as provided in the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, that such purchases are prohibited 'unless and except such purchases shall be made from, or such dealings be with, the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by rule or otherwise by the Interstate Commerce Commission.' The Clayton Anti-Trust Act permits railroads to purchase equipment and supplies from concerns in which railway officials are interested when the bid of the selling company is the most favorable bid received by the railway company. The act is not intended to prohibit contracts honestly made or purchases which are in the best interests of the railway company. It only prevents secret dealings between railway companies and concerns in which the railway officials are interested on terms which impose excessive costs upon the railway company."

"Under the Cummins-Esch law all such excessive costs must be paid by the people, and it is therefore necessary that they shall be correctly informed."

"That the railroads have been dealing with concerns in which the officials are interested during the past year on terms which cost the railroads from two to five times as much for the supplies and service furnished as it cost them when they performed the service themselves is amply proven by evidence now on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"The same evidence discloses that this excessive cost runs into many millions of dollars, and if it be true, as stated in your dispatch, as contended by railroad representatives, 'that the required change would add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the cost of railroad operation,' it will also follow that it will effect a saving of millions and tens of millions of dollars in the high prices now paid under secret contracts to concerns in which the railway officials are beneficially interested."

CITY OF DAVENPORT LOSES TRACTION SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DAVENPORT, Iowa.—The city lost its fight against the Tri-City Railway Company, a traction corporation, when the court dissolved an injunction restraining it from interfering with the operation of the company's street cars was overruled by Judge A. F. Barker in the district court. Ten trainmen, as well as three officials of the company, including John M. Huntoon, general manager, and B. J. Denman, president, were arrested under a city ordinance describing failure to operate cars as provided in the special railway mismanagement. Fines of \$100 each were entered against the officials and \$25 against the trainmen, but they were appealed to the District Court. The company, which raised its rate to 9 cents after a court fight, claimed that it was still losing money and entirely eliminated one line, reduced by several blocks routes on an inter-city line, and abandoned owl-car service.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of Broadway. Mats. This Week—Thurs. Fri. & Sat.

Little Old New York

By Rida Johnson Young

Good Times ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOWS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

HIPPODROME

Seats Selling 3 Weeks in Advance

Wm. A. Brady, E. of B's. E. 8:20 Brady's 48TH ST. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

ROUNDUP NO LONGER NEEDS JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HELENA, Montana.—The city of Roundup, Montana, has offered to sell the steel cages from its jail to the newly created county of Golden Valley. Mayor Renshaw of Roundup says that since prohibition became effective the city lockup has never been used more than an average of once a month, and that it will be cheaper for the city to give up its jail entirely and make arrangements with the officials of Musselshell County, of which it is the county seat, to handle any municipal prisoners.

BROKEN WING

New York's Tremendous Thrill!

BIJOU THEATRE, W. 45th St. Revs. 8:20 Matinee, Wednesday & Saturday

THE SKIN GAME

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

Reich and Pierre

RICH AND LEE-A-VER

San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Jose
San Antonio
Austin
Dallas
Houston
New Orleans
Phoenix
Portland
Seattle
Tacoma
Vancouver
Victoria

DANGER TO PARKS IS POINTED OUT

Massachusetts Forestry Association Report Condemns "Desire for Selfish Gain at the Expense of the Nation"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cognizance of the danger to the national parks of the United States through the legislative drive of Idaho and Montana interests, and through the still unannounced Federal Water Power Act which would allow permits for exploitation of the parks' resources, plays a prominent part in the annual report of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The account of the park tours conducted under the auspices of the association notes the fact "that in almost every park visited some form of commercial enterprise is seeking to gain concessions." These encroachments are attributed to a desire "to get something for nothing," and marked by the tendency to look upon the park areas as "legitimate graft."

"This desire for selfish gain at the expense of the nation," the report says, "is not a trait peculiar to our western neighbors, but in this particular instance they happen to be the aggressors. It is perfectly natural that if the people in that part of Idaho need water to extend their irrigated areas and if that water happens to have its source in Yellowstone Park, the nearer to the source that the water can be impounded, the higher that level will be and the greater will be the area that may be irrigated. Besides if that water can be collected on government land such as a national park it will save the purchase of lands elsewhere for that purpose. What objection can the ark enthusiasts have to another beautiful lake within the park area? It is artificial, it is made by damming the valley where the river flows down to make a livelihood on what was formerly a desert and to grow food that the rest of us may eat. But these farmers must have water and Uncle Sam owes them at least a fighting chance to make a living."

Arguments Made

"These are some of the logical and touching arguments why the Smith Bill (H. R. 13466) which has already passed the Senate should become law. This bill provides for the flooding of some 8000 acres in the Beecher River and Falls River basins in the southwest corner of Yellowstone Park. It is agreed that the engineering feat that the high level of water which will be collected, the greater its value for power or irrigation; it is granted that the fundamental idea of reclamation is excellent; and it is admitted that the creation of a beautiful lake, even if artificial, is desirable; but it is urged that there is a "limit to the philanthropy of a generous government." It is pointed out that a farmer on a worn-out hillside farm might expect the government to haul back the soil washed to the sea from his farm, but "it would cost all the people more than it would be worth to the farmer."

"Let us compare the facts in the case," the report continues, "with the arguments presented for the Smith Bill. That part of Yellowstone Park is little known to the public because it has not yet been opened up by trails and roads, and it was represented by the proponents of the bill as swampy and uninteresting, of little value for recreation. An investigation made this past summer proved that it is one of the most beautiful sections of the park, containing lovely waterfalls, hot springs, rolling meadows, and forests. It is possible to create in this area an artificial lake covering from 12 to 14 square miles, but since the water from this lake would be used in mid-summer, what the park visitors would see in place of a beautiful lake would be a dreary waste of mud flats where the lake had been, with a dirty pond in the middle. That is the exact condition of Jackson Lake, a few miles south of the Yellowstone."

"It has been shown that this water can be stored outside the park, although it may cost more to build the dam and to purchase the land which would be flooded. This difference in cost between the two propositions is what the promoters want Uncle Sam to give them, at the expense to all the people of giving up one of the best parts of their largest national park. So long as there are still millions of acres of land that can be irrigated elsewhere, the cost of this project to all the people is too great."

Recreational Value

The recreational value of parks and playgrounds, the report goes on, is recognized, and in setting aside the national parks a gift of international proportions has been made to the world. Economic developments are incompatible with park use and commercial interest must prove their rights to cross the boundaries. This element, however, has had the advantage in argument in being able to show tangible possibilities and promises of results. Supporters of the national parks, on the other hand, find it difficult to measure in dollars and cents "the great but intangible value of recreational areas to all the people."

"Travel experts are generally agreed," the report asserts, "that the money spent by the tourist at present averages around \$15 per day. The Easterner spends from one to three months in the parks and the neighboring cities, while the local visitor may stay from one day to a month. A conservative average would be 10 days per visitor. During the season of 1920, there were 1,058,455 visitors

to the national parks and monuments and at \$150 per person they spent in and about the parks over \$158,000,000. It is only a matter of a few years until over 2,000,000 people will be seeing the parks annually, and leaving with the people in and about the parks \$300,000,000."

"The total area of the 19 national parks is 4,949,760 acres. If they were thrown open to economic development, not more than 2,000,000 acres could possibly be utilized, because of the rugged nature of the topography, the water surface, the barren soil, and the great areas above timber line. A gross average profit of \$50 an acre annually on this area would probably be a high estimate of what could be obtained from all its resources for many years to come. This would amount to \$100,000,000 or less than the present value of the tourist trade. Since it is impossible to secure both of these benefits it would seem that the tourist trade is the more desirable."

SOVIETISM ALLEGED TO BE WORKERS' AIM

President of Clothing Manufacturers Association Asserts Amalgamated Purposes to Take Possession of Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William A. Bandler, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association, has issued a statement commenting on the stand taken by the clothing workers on collective bargaining and what he calls sovietism, in which he says is part:

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union poses as the advocate of law and order in industry and charges the manufacturers with scrapping collective bargaining and the so-called impartial machinery for the adjustment of disputes. There is striking similarity between the workers' advocacy of collective bargaining and the Bolshevik advocacy of treaties with foreign countries. They both have the same ultimate purpose, the rule of the proletariat. The Bolsheviks advocate the making of treaties with foreign countries for the avowed purpose of securing an opening and thereby spreading their propaganda and ultimately establishing universal sovietism. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union proposes collective bargaining for the same purpose as is authorized in a statement in the book, 'The New Unionism,' as follows: 'They skillfully use collective bargaining, not primarily as a means of gaining material concessions, but as a means of solidifying the workers and retaining victories that will make possible further progress along the main highway, namely the destruction of private property and the wresting by the workers of the factories from the employers.'

"Collective bargaining and arbitration, as appears from the utterances of the union leaders themselves, are but a vehicle and camouflage to which they resort to cover up their industry-destroying program. As late as August 7, 1920, Mr. Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, wrote in a magazine that he is opposed to all arbitration of disputes as a means of avoiding strikes, except upon the distinct recognition and acceptance by employers of the principle that the arbitrator in making awards shall progressively give an increasing measure of control to the workers and control for workingmen, with the evident and immediate object, as stated in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union constitution, to put the organized working class in actual control of the system of production to the end that they shall be ready to take possession of it."

"After seven years of submission to the assaults upon their business by this revolutionary union, the manufacturers have come to realize the danger of an immediate accomplishment of the union's purpose to destroy the industry and assume control. They have no alternative except to resist to the limit this attempt to sovietize the industry. The aspirations of Trotsky and Hillman and Lenin and Schlessberg are doomed to failure here as well as in Russia."

SUPERVISION OVER EXPERIMENTS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—A bill is to be introduced at the coming session of the New Jersey Legislature to oblige medical or other institutions allowed under the law to experiment upon living animals without "unnecessary cruelty" to permit representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to watch operation to see that no "unnecessary cruelty" is practiced. Dr. J. C. Corlies, president of the Vivisection Investigating Society, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that at present the Rockefeller Institute, which has laboratories at New Brunswick, New Jersey, could experiment upon animals behind closed doors. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would be obliged to prove unnecessary cruelty in order to make arrests, he said, and as representatives of the society are not permitted in the laboratories that is difficult to prove.

"All that we can do is to mount guard and see what animals are taken in, if possible, and then watch to see in what condition they come out, and that is nearly impossible for the laboratory officials place guards at their doors and do everything they can to prevent our finding out what is going on," said Dr. Corlies.

NORMAL SUPPLIES OF COAL PROMISED

Anthracite Bureau of Information Charges Manipulation of Prices and Absolves Mine Producers From Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unless further interruption to production occurs, there is every reason to believe that the deficiency in coal production caused by the "outlaw" and "vacation" strikes in April and September of 1920 will be made up by the end of the coal year, March 31, 1921, and that all communities dependent upon anthracite for their domestic fuel will have received their customary supplies, according to a statement issued by the Anthracite Bureau of Information, reviewing the coal situation in 1920.

The bureau reports that there have been few more troublous years in the production and distribution of anthracite than that of 1920, with its strikes of railroad and towboat employees, "vacation" strikes of miners dissatisfied with the awards of a commission of arbitration, and government investigations. It states that the one ray of comfort during the period was the prevalence of warm weather during the fall which permitted economies in the consumption of coal to offset reduced production.

Output Increased

The calendar year opened auspiciously, the statement continues, with normal production for the first three months, which greatly exceeded that of the corresponding period in 1919. Shipments of anthracite during January, February and March, 1920, as reported to the anthracite bureau, amounted to 16,993,139 gross tons, as compared with 14,034,877 tons in the first three months of 1919. Production during the eight months from April 1 to November 30, due to the outlaw switchmen's strike in April and the miners' "vacation" in September, showed a decrease of 1,550,000 gross tons in comparison with the preceding year. The output of fresh-mined coal which furnished the domestic size and was about 3,700,000 tons below what it was last year, a situation for which the bureau considers the "vacation" strikes and holidays directly responsible.

Strikes Reviewed

The bureau reviews the history of the various strikes during the year, the work of the commission on arbitration, the participation of governmental agencies in the controversies between mine operators and mine workers, disturbance of regular methods of distribution, embargoes and other disturbing features, but says that in spite of all it is estimated that the total production for 1920 will be between 78,000,000 and 80,000,000 tons, thus closely approaching normal output.

The statement also deplores the apprehension on the part of the dealers and consumers lest they should not get their necessary supply which resulted in a scramble for coal unprecedented in the history of the industry and resulted in the skyrocketing of prices. The proportion of anthracite production affected by this, it is understood, was less than 1 per cent of the total output, but the publicity given to it and the advantage taken of it by some dealers to base their prices on the high cost portion of it, gave the impression that producers generally were trying to neglect the public, whereas the larger part of the production was sold at reasonable prices and some below a justifiable figure.

Adjustments Being Made

Labor Troubles at Coal Mines to Be Amicably Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Difficulties existing between the anthracite coal miners and the operators will shortly be settled, in the opinion of officials of the Department of Labor, who yesterday asserted that there is no prospect of a strike in the anthracite industry, and that a misapprehension of the whole situation is responsible for rumors that have been set in motion concerning it.

The misapprehension centered, it is believed, about the attitude of the operators that they would adjust "individual" cases where miners were concerned. This was generally assumed to refer to individual miners, but that interpretation is incorrect, it is said. The "individual cases" are those of certain occupations or collieries, not of miners.

The actual situation, therefore, is that difficulties are being settled one by one in the conferences now being held at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and shortly to be continued after Monday, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The engineers were the first of the mine trades to have their problems taken up. They have been working a 10-hour day and wished to have an 8-hour shift instead. Through the conferences this has been obtained, and the men will receive 10 hours' pay for the 8 hours' work.

Other mine occupations will be taken up as the conferences continue and it is generally anticipated by officials of the department that the problems in the industry will soon be solved. The men have asked a 27 per cent increase in wages, as against the 17 per cent they were awarded, but it is believed that readjustments in certain places will satisfy most of them.

KANSAS PROHIBITION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—United States prohibition enforcement officers have captured 700 stills and \$52,000 worth

of whiskey in the first 10 months since the department was established in this State under the Volstead act. Kansas has been a prohibition state for more than 40 years, but in all that time it has never attempted to handle the making of moonshine liquors or home-brewed beers. The State has no enactments that cover the moonshining of whiskey or the brewing of beer in the home.

NEED OF WOMEN IN FEDERAL OFFICES

New York Suffragist Claims Women Are More Economical Than Men Are, and Would Effect Reforms in Bureaux

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there is a real need for a woman in the President's Cabinet to add her contribution to the conduct of the country's affairs, is the firm conviction of a large number of women voters.

"While I do not believe in generalizing—it is usually unwise and unfair," said Miss Ellnor Byrns, a lawyer of this city, active in suffrage and civic affairs, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor—"still, I think women are generally conceded to be the practical and the more economical, as a rule, than are men. The reason is, doubtless, that the majority of them have been obliged to get results in the home, including organization work on small budgets, and to make every penny count. They have been unable to spend carelessly, right and left, and then trust to more profits or higher taxes to make up any deficit, as men in business or governmental positions too often do."

"As for economy, I am quite certain that no woman would ever make up a national budget with 88 per cent of the funds appropriated for purposes of war, saving only 12 per cent for the peace-time and domestic needs of the country. Yet that was the situation in this country last year, and I understand that great pressure will be brought on Congress to increase the military appropriations this year."

Question of Education

"Aside from this big question of economy and wise expenditure of the nation's funds, the question of education looms large. It would seem for many reasons an excellent thing to establish a department of education, instead of the bureau which exists at present in the Department of the Interior, and place a woman at the head of it. If that should not be done, it might be a good scheme to place a woman at the head of the present Department of the Interior, for that includes many bureaus in which she would be interested."

"It seems high time that the Indians, who are wards of the nation, should receive better care, and the right sort of woman ought to be particularly well qualified to give them that care. The general land office, claims, reclamation service and national parks commission are under the charge of the Interior Department, and in all these the right woman should give good service, for they are matters in which women have a strong interest."

Women Seek to Get Results

"Women want to get results. They would probably care much less than men who did the work, but they would care very much that it was done well and promptly. I have heard a number of women talk about regulation of production in order that enough necessities might be produced and distributed in this country. They would like to see some sort of governmental regulation, perhaps, as in war time, so that manufacturers will be obliged to produce sufficient clothes, shoes etc., for all after which any surplus labor might be devoted to luxuries. Also I think that any intelligent woman should head the Department of Labor and Commerce, would try to have preference in transportation given to coal, perishable food and other necessities. The post office is another place in which a woman might work a number of improvements."

"These are only a few reasons for wanting women in the Cabinet," Miss Byrns concluded, "but the biggest, most important reason, is that women, as mothers, are citizens, with the good of the country at heart, and want to take their full share in the care and development of that country."

TESTS ORDERED OF CONTROL DEVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans to make more extended tests than have heretofore been given under official supervision, in order to determine the relative merits of various types of automatic train control devices, are announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in connection with organizations of railroad officials. Locations for test installations are now under consideration, it was said, as well as specifications for the control devices.

Plans for devices already submitted, the commission announced, should be revised, if necessary, to be accurate and up-to-date. Plans for devices not yet submitted should be complete and comprehensive.

JAPAN SAID TO SEEK KOREA'S DOWNFALL

Law Are, It Is Alleged, Aimed to Lessen Her Man-Power—Extreme Penalty for Attendance at School Over Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Korea has sent emissaries to every one of the Christian nations, asking aid in her efforts to be free from Japanese domination, or, at least, to compel the Tokyo Government to grant home rule to the 25,000,000 people of Korea, according to Frank W. Lee, official representative of the Independence League of Korea, who is in New Orleans on his way to Washington, as one of the emissaries to the Christian nations. Mr. Lee has credentials from Germany or to Russia, he says, because of the widespread belief in Korea that both countries would welcome an opportunity to become friendly with Japan through refusing aid to Korea, or actively assisting Japan against Korea's independence.

Mr. Lee's credentials are addressed to the Korean Commission in Washington, and to the State Department of the United States, and he also bears an appeal to the Y. M. C. A. organization of the United States from the Y. M. C. A. of Korea to use such influence as is possible to obtain justice for the 17,000,000 Christians in Korea. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lee said:

Destroying Korea's Manpower

"It is almost impossible for civilized man to believe the bare truth of the treatment accorded Korea and the Koreans by the Japanese. Japan, in true oriental fashion, and by direct orders of the Tokyo Government, is destroying Korea's future by destroying her man-power. The men of my country must be 45 years of age, and the women 35, before they are allowed to marry. This, alone, wreck possibility of a birth-rate which shall maintain the people as a nation. Yet, beyond this, the Japanese are executing, with or without pretext or trial, every young Korean male on whom they can get their hands on any charge whatsoever."

"The elimination of a nation is not a pleasant thing for the world to see, the more especially when it is being done merely that the conqueror nation may come into possession of the rich soil and mineral lands and the fisheries of the country, hitherto held by the people of that country. Religious differences enter not a little into this destruction, since the enmity of the Japanese is directed more strongly against the 17,000,000 Christians of

Korea than against those who do not profess Christianity, who number only 8,000,000, and most of whom have accepted the beliefs of the Japanese."

Extreme Penalty for Law Violation

"To further reduce the nation to a condition of poverty, ignorance and utter subservience, the Japanese allow the Koreans only two years in the schools; the penalty being death for violation of this edict, and death not alone to the child who attends school for more than two years, but also for both parents of that child. On October 22, this year, 135 Christian Korean girls, between 16 and 20 years of age, who were attending the public schools, were imprisoned by the Japanese, and their parents arrested and thrown into separate prisons. The execution of parents and girls has been set for January 12, 1921, and the prisoners are being publicly exposed every day, as a warning to other Koreans not to send their children to school."

"Korea's troubles began with the invasion and conquest of the country by a Japanese army numbering two to one for the Korean forces, when Korea declared her independence on February 9, 1919, a day long to be remembered as marked by massacres throughout the island. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 Koreans were killed by Japanese troops on that day, the majority being unarmed and defenseless. In spite of this reign of terror, which has been continued during the almost two years which have since elapsed, a well-organized association, known as the Korean League for Independence, has been formed, and propaganda spread among the Korean Christians. A strict censorship maintained by the Japanese, hampers this work, and delays greatly a realization among the Christian nations of the actual conditions of terror and servitude in which the helpless Koreans are held. But we are gradually becoming this, and more of the younger Koreans are escaping and spreading out through the world to tell the truth of their rapidly-disappearing nation."

SLIGHT DECREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The daily average gross production of oil in the United States for the week ending on December 25 was 1,248,825 barrels as compared with 1,290,875 barrels for the preceding week, according to estimates of the American Petroleum Institute.

The institute announces that representatives of the petroleum industry who have cooperated with the Industrial Tax Committee will hold a meeting in the Hotel Biltmore, January 18, 19 and 20, following which, on January 21 and 22, the National Industrial Tax Conference will meet to receive recommendations for a modified tax program from its tax committee.

OPENING OF FORD PLANT DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Reports as to the immediate production policy of the Ford Motor Company have been answered by an official announcement here. C. E. Sorensen, general manager of the company's plant, in a signed statement said:

"The Highland Park plant (the main automobile unit) of the Ford Motor Company will not open in full January 8, as was previously announced. The exact date of the opening in full has not been determined. Ford assemblage branches throughout the country will resume operations January 3."

The company, it is understood, will distribute its regular bonus checks, totaling about \$7,000,000, this week. Reports from other parts of Michigan are that plants engaged in making products for the Ford interests are continuing work schedules. The Hayes Wheel Company at Albion, Michigan, which reopened again on Monday after a seven weeks' interval, closed again yesterday. It has been making Ford hubs.

SEA-TO-SEA FLIGHT IN DAY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office


WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announced yesterday that on Washington's Birthday, February 22, next, an attempt will be made by the Army Air Service to fly from coast to coast within 24 hours.

The present plans call for a plane to leave Jacksonville, Florida, and at the same time for another to start from San Diego, California. The distance to be flown will be 2079 miles, and stops will be made only at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, and El Paso, Texas. The pilot who will fly the plane from San Diego has not as yet been selected, but Lieut. Alexander Pearson Jr. will guide the plane which leaves Jacksonville. The distances between stopping places are as follows: From Jacksonville to Houston, 804 miles; from Houston to El Paso, 660 miles; from El Paso to San Diego, 615 miles.

JURY PROPOSES REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MUNCIE, Indiana—As the result of a formal report of the Delaware County Grand Jury, in which the resignation of William A. Thompson judge of the Delaware Circuit Court was recommended on the ground that he was unable to differentiate between truths and untruths, the court has adjudged the jury in contempt and has fined each of the six jurymen \$250. An appeal has been made.



American British Federation

(Incorporated Under Laws of Massachusetts)

Headquarters: 604 Tremont Temple,
Telephone Fort Hill 1372
Boston, Mass.

The World Crisis

Intelligent observers are agreed that mankind is at a critical period of the most chaotic era in history. The destructive passions aroused in the last and most barbaric of all wars are finding vent in an organized revolutionary movement, frankly based upon violence and terrorism, which is international in its scope and affiliations, and threatens the overthrow of the existing social order.

Throughout their history, the two great English-speaking nations have exemplified the development of free institutions through constitutional methods, and have been the chief exponents and bulwarks of democracy. With a common purpose to preserve this heritage of free government, they are leavily finaged and powerfully organized. A subtle, insidious propaganda, accompanied by the familiar methods of German frightfulness, is being employed in the hope that the public authorities may be cajoled or coerced into the furtherance of this sinister program.

A Call to All Anglo-Saxons

If we are blind to the menace that confronts us, or believe that it can be successfully met by passive resistance or indifference, we are in danger of the same rude awakening as those who scoffed in the early part of 1914 at the possibility of a great World War. The present crisis is a call to all lovers of American institutions and Anglo-Saxon ideals of free government to exert themselves in promoting by every constitutional means within their power, the great cause of international peace and good-will. As the United States and Great Britain are involved in a common peril, it is appropriate that citizens of British birth or affiliation should take a leading part in aiding that beneficent cause and in resisting all attempts to foment discord between these two friendly powers.

If these of British birth or affiliation are 642,880 in the state, and 235,157 in Metropolitan Boston, and constituting by far the largest racial group in our population, together with the very large number of our Irish fellow-citizens who favor American-British good will, will measure up to their responsibilities and their opportunities, they can do much to help the efforts of all good citizens in banishing every form of alien propaganda from American soil.

The Best Available Instrument

The American British Federation offers the best available instrument, for concerted action by all who are concerned, not for sentimental reasons, but on the ground of national security, in maintaining friendly relations between the English-speaking peoples.

The Federation has grown with such remarkable rapidity during the past few months that its total membership, including the ninety-one affiliated organizations officially represented in its directorate, now numbers over 215,000. It is the aim of the Federation to secure the co-operation of all law-abiding American citizens by making its membership available, for the nominal fee of \$1.00, to all suitable persons, without distinction of race, religion or sex, who are in sympathy with its objects. These objects are, primarily, to promote the mutual understanding and friendship of the two great branches of the English-speaking race, and to encourage among its own members and all other elements of our citizenship a spirit of undivided allegiance to the American Republic.

No thoughtful man or woman will gainsay the fact that the shadows are deepening into blackness, surcharged with strife and menace, over the two greatest nations of the world. No imagery can paint the horror of a conflict between these kindred peoples. The American British Federation will endeavor, by every legitimate means at its command, to prevent even the possibility of such a dire calamity.

Assist as Best You Can!

Signed:
Stanley A. Starratt, Pres.
Hugh Cabot, Vice President
Moorfield Storey
Paul Revere Frothingham

The following form of application is recommended,
and in writing mention The Christian Science Monitor.

THOMAS CARLTON, Treasurer, 604 Tremont Temple, Boston.
Enclosed please find remittance for membership in American British Federation.

Name _____ Address _____

SPANISH METHOD OF STOPPING STRIKES

Show of Determination Made by Authorities but Little Done Beyond the Making of Arrests and Issuing of Declarations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

SARAGOSHA, Spain.—When, by way of reprisal for the attitude adopted by the workers, the Employers Federation declared a general lockout in the factories, workshops and every other establishment in the city and district of Saragossa where work was done, it was expressly stated that the period of this intention was indefinite, and the conclusion drawn was that it might last a long time. There were 24,000 men thrown out of work. The shops that were shut were soon open again, but at the end of the first day of the lockout the employers declared they had determined to go on for a long period. However, exceptions were soon made to the general order, and on the third day the lockout hit by his collar. In the meantime many acts of terrorism were being committed, and bomb throwing became a matter of some frequency.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the lockout the civil Governor, following upon communications he had had with Madrid, declared that syndicates of every description were to be dissolved forthwith. Payment of subscriptions by workmen to societies, the holding of meetings and all the usual order of syndicalism was to be prohibited, and the books of all societies, with their list of members, were to be given up. An official proclamation to this effect was issued, and the promulgation came in for much criticism, the same attempt having previously been made at Barcelona and having failed there, for the dissolved syndicates at once took a new form, while in case of strikes and other difficulties the authorities had no official representatives of the workers with whom they could deal.

Decision Illegal

In the meantime all the presidents of sectional syndicates had been arrested. The civil Governor called the chiefs of the Employers Federation together and informed them that a decision on their part not to pay the men the wages for the two days of lockout was bad and illegal, and it must be rescinded and the wages paid forthwith. At the same time he declared that this Employers Federation, or Federation Patronal, would have to be dissolved along with all the other syndicates, and this would have been stated in the original promulgation but for the fact that he did not wish to couple a body of honorable gentlemen with persons some of whom had been guilty of very bad crimes. In effect, the decision to dissolve the syndicates counted for next to nothing either at the time, or in the future.

For a few days the men were considering their position, and then they determined on a general strike, a decision which they at once put into effect. Speedily the strike became almost absolute. At the outset the strike committee appealed to the men to be calm, to be strictly orderly, to obey all instructions issued from headquarters, and not to assemble in general meetings, as the "bourgeoisie" were looking for excuses for taking violent action against them. In a later declaration to the men the strike committee breathed strong expressions against the "bourgeoisie," as they insisted on calling the employers, describing them as a parasitical class, and manifesting that all attempts to overthrow the syndicates would fail. In the extra military forces were brought into the city, and orders were given that in case martial law was declared the "somatenes" or citizen army should at once begin to wear their distinctive badges, arm themselves and report to their respective offices.

Bourgeoisie Attacked

The populace took the whole affair calmly at first, believing that it would quickly settle itself, but presently, seeing the magnitude of it, and the enormous losses that were being daily sustained, they were appalled, and a state of the greatest alarm began to reign. The strike committee issued more proclamations, calling upon the workers to show courage, and threatening with severe punishment any traitor who was found in their ranks. These proclamations began to assume a more and more violent character. Several acts of terrorism were being continually committed.

One of the leaders of the workmen's syndicates has made an interesting statement in which he says that though there is a general impression outside that the main features of the difficulty in Saragossa are the same as those in Barcelona, there is really a great difference in essentials. In Barcelona the struggle was between the workers and the employers, but in Saragossa it was between the working classes and the bourgeoisie, and the latter term did not necessarily or even at all mean employer. The bourgeoisie included the profiteers, the monopolists, and all the others who fattened on the workers. While they existed and continued with their practices the syndicates would go on. He was certain that the proletariat would come out winners of this fight, adding that the great secret of success in such struggles was the choice of opportunity and no better choice could have been made than in this case.

An Impossible Policy

The strike is still in progress at the time of writing, and the condition of things in the city and the surrounding district is lamentable. There are, however, signs, that despite the resolute declarations on both sides, all concerned are tired of the struggle. The metal workers have just issued a

NOVEL SCHEME FOR GOVERNING BRITAIN

Proposals of Sidney Webb for Remodeling British Government Consist of a Social and a Political Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—"The Coming Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain" was the theme of a course of lectures recently given at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. In these lectures the idea is expressed that the government is now suffering from infirmity of purpose and helplessness of will. Mr. Webb quoted some remarks of an observant American visitor, who said that what struck him more than anything else about the England of today was that everybody seemed to have lost faith in his own position—the Labor Party excepted. The land-lords openly admitted that the time of landlording was coming to an end, and they were selling their land. The House of Lords continued merely on sufferance, the most dignified peer not venturing to suggest that it had any real title to existence. Even the business men, the capitalists who were doing very well, frankly confessed that they expected to see very considerable changes in the management of industry. In short, almost everybody seemed to have lost confidence in himself, and in his own particular order in society.

Confidence Lost

Mr. Webb considered that was an accurate diagnosis. When people lost confidence in the validity of their position the defense of that position was seriously undermined. No society ever goes down except by loss of faith in itself. English society had lost faith in itself. Changes in the state were brought about by changes in ideas. One of the most potent ideas of the present time was a negative idea—that the government cannot govern. For the last four or five years the country had been living under a dictatorship—inefficient because not knowing how to dictate. The government's infirmity of purpose and paralysis of will are due to the lack of a clear and definite mandate on which they can act, and this is not forthcoming because the country has failed to bring its representative machinery up to date in such a way that the mandate can be given.

Mr. Webb traced the root of the mischief to man's "fourfold state." The nation, he said, is simultaneously (1) an association of producers, (2) an association of consumers, (3) an association of citizens concerned about (a) national defense and maintenance of order; (b) the present and future mental and physical environment of its members. No single representative assembly, whatever its method of election, could, he submitted, express the nation's common will on such very different issues. The remedy for the political helplessness of the Cabinet and the collapse of Parliament was not geographical devolution—local parliaments for England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, or smaller areas—but functional differentiation. Instead of one elected legislature there should be two: the one embodying the nation's common will on "political" issues, the other on "economic and social" issues.

"A Very Intelligent Man"

Mr. Webb supported his theory by an anecdote. When he was a member of the London County Council Mrs. Webb was surprised to discover that the secretary of a Conservative association had voted for him. When she asked the secretary how this came about he replied: "I agree with Lord Salisbury in imperial affairs, and I agree with Mr. Webb in economic affairs," to which Mr. Webb commented: "a very intelligent man." Out of that incident had grown Mr. Webb's proposal for (1) a social and (2) a political parliament. The political parliament, having its own executive, would deal with foreign affairs, overseas dependencies and defense, together with law and justice. The social parliament, also having its own executive, would deal with the nation's economic resources and cultural development, education and taxation. When the two houses disagreed, they would meet in joint session.

That was the kernel of the Webb scheme for the improvement of the British Constitution. It is not a proposal for a second chamber. It assumes or involves the abolition of the present House of Lords. The purpose of a second chamber in a constitution is to revise and correct mistakes in the legislation in the first chamber, and prevent undue haste by means of the suspensory veto. Mr. Webb instanced the democratic Constitution of Norway as a suggestive model.

An important function of the political parliament would be to protect the liberty of the subject. For instance, the social parliament could not prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic beverages under penalty, because that would necessitate an alteration of the criminal law, which could only be made by the political parliament. On the other hand the political parliament would have to go to the social parliament for all the money it wanted.

Monarchy Preferred

Comparing the American and British systems, Mr. Webb pointed out that during his term of office the President of the United States is much more powerful than the British Sovereign, and, he added, "we are republican enough to prefer a hereditary monarch to an autocratic President." The lecturer gave some advice to the British monarchy, telling it that un-

PLAN TO HARNESS THE SEVERN TIDES

Water Would Be Trapped at High Tide, Power Thus Obtained Generating Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—No engineering scheme of recent years has attracted such immediate and widespread interest as the proposal of the Ministry of Transport to harness the power of the tides in the Severn estuary for the generating of electric current. The scheme at once caught the public imagination, and not a little of the interest attaches to the secondary but hardly less important proposal to construct a road and rail bridge over the estuary offering greatly increased transport facilities between the big industrial centers of South Wales and those in the south of England.

In brief outline the main purpose of the proposed scheme is to construct a gigantic dam across the Severn, approximately above the line of the present Severn tunnel, with the object of trapping the water at high tide, passing it through turbines during its descent to the lower level, and using the power thus obtained to generate electric current. Vast, horizontally hung sluice gates will open automatically with the incoming tide and close at the turn.

Power Output

The estuary at the point where it is proposed to construct the dam is about 2½ miles wide, and almost ideally fashioned by nature for the purpose. In the center is a deep channel worn by the tide and known as "The Shoals," and on either side long shallow bars of rock, much of which is drained dry at low water. "The Shoals," which is approximately 400 yards wide, will be utilized as a tail race for the water from the turbines. Within the dam would be the chambers for housing the turbines and generating plant.

It is estimated that the power output of the proposed plant will be over 500,000 horsepower during a 10-hour day, with a peak-load capacity of 1,000,000 horsepower. Even at present prices the cost of generation is estimated at little more than a half-penny per board of trade unit. It will be seen, therefore, that when the scheme is completed it will rank as the greatest water-power plant in the world.

In connection with this main purpose of the scheme, however, there is a proposal to construct a lock capable of carrying the largest ships. This lock would intersect the dam, giving access at all states of the tide to a basin of over 27 miles in extent. Round this basin deep water wharves would be constructed to enable ocean-going steamers to unload directly into rail trucks or canal barges.

Bridges Across Dam

Further interest is lent to this scheme by the proposal to build rail and road transport bridges across the dam. Under present conditions goods passing between the south of England and South Wales have to be conveyed by rail through the inadequate and congested Severn tunnel, or by road over a 50-mile detour via Gloucester. Additional direct transport facilities have long been necessary, but questions of cost have prevented former plans from maturing. The new scheme provides a very promising opportunity to carry out this essential improvement at a comparatively low cost, and without interfering with the passage of ships. In addition to the direct road and rail tracks there would be loops over which the trains and road vehicles would travel when the lock was in use for ships.

One of the formidable difficulties which has had to be overcome in this scheme is that caused by the irregularity of the tides. This has led to the proposal to provide an auxiliary plant for the storage of energy during the period of the spring tides, which would be available when small neap tides reduce the power output. For

LABOR CONGRESS AS FIRST SIGN OF PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Speaking at the luncheon given to the delegates at the International Labor Congress recently held in London, J. H. Thomas said he regarded the congress as the first evidence of peace in a world which required peace. He welcomed the congress because he believed the message of the past few years should never be lost on the working classes and the success of the congress would not be measured by the length of the resolutions or the phrases they contained. Success would be measured only by recognition that their part had been prepared to face the cold hard stern facts of the world's position.

Today the world was in a turmoil. It had been spending its wealth. Every nation was poor and every nation had exhausted its capital, and the people who suffered most from that were the working classes. Let them demonstrate their belief in the International Labor Congress, and that it was only through the International Labor Congress that permanent peace could be established and that they believed the working classes would triumph, not only because of their great ideals but because as practical men they were prepared to travel the road of constitutional and sane progress.

"There is no short-cut to success," declared Mr. Thomas, "no short-cut to restore the world's position. Let us realize that fact and say so to the working class organizations, to the trades unions and the International, and above all that our power must be directed through the ballot box. The ballot is stronger than the bullet and the ballot will ultimately triumph."

Mr. Fimmen, who responded, said that they agreed that the ballot was stronger than the bullet but stronger than either, he considered, was the power of the International Trade Union Congress.

NEW ALEPPO FLAG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—It is announced that the council of directors, in conjunction with the general government of Aleppo, has decided upon the form of the national flag. The groundwork will be of white cloth on which will float a crescent surrounded by five stars. The tricolor will figure on the upper left portion of the flag.

LIQUOR REFORM IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Premier Refuses However, to Amend Licensing Act so as to Simplify Local Option Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PERTH, Western Australia.—By taking advantage of a division in the ranks of liquor reformers, the Premier of the State, Mr. J. Mitchell, has refused to propose amendments to the Licensing Act in the direction of simplifying the issues to be submitted at the local option poll next April and facilitating the largest possible vote. The Western Australian Alliance will, therefore, concentrate its energies on the defeat of the ministerial party at the forthcoming general elections, satisfied that the objects of the alliance cannot be achieved under the existing legislation.

Only five out of the existing 17 different methods of selling liquor are to be subjected to the poll. These are publicans' general licenses, hotel licenses (there is only one in the state), wayside house licenses, Australian wine and beer licenses, and Australian wine licenses. The ballot provides for a vote being taken on continuance, increase, reduction, and no-license. Increase and reduction are regarded as redundant issues; increase has never been submitted in any other country, and reduction in no country outside of Australasia. Either continuance or increase is carried by a simple majority of votes cast; reduction is carried provided the votes cast for that issue exceed the combined votes cast for continuance and increase, and no-license is carried provided it receives a three-fifths majority over the combined votes cast for continuance, increase, and reduction, with the further condition that 30 per cent of the electors have voted.

Even if the above five kinds of license were stopped by the vote of the people the following, which are reserved from the vote, can operate: railway refreshment room licenses, spirit merchants' licenses, two-gallon licenses, grocers' gallon licenses, temporary licenses, occasional licenses, eating-house licenses, wine bottle licenses, club licenses, river packet licenses, and state hotels (these are selling liquor without licenses). A further obstacle is the fact that the poll must be taken on a day other than that of the general elections. A poll on a day to be set apart would cost the State at least £10,000, and the result under existing conditions would be abortive.

Persistent efforts have been made to induce the Premier to accept amendments to the Licensing Act that would restrict the poll to continuance, no-license, and reduction of trading hours. The date for that of the general elections at the end of this year and triennially thereafter, and provide that a simple majority of votes cast should decide each issue and that a vote for no-license should apply to every form of license.

The secretary of the alliance, Mr. J. Mather, said: "We are indebted to the government for showing that it still believes that it can nail its colors to the mast and get into port again at the next election. In this State we have the worst act of any of the states and the most difficult task. Any attempt to operate the local option section of the Licensing Act next year means a greatly extended time limit for the trade. Politicians seem afraid to face the political opposition of the trade. The return of our former President, J. H. Prowse, to the federal Parliament despite all the efforts of the liquor traffic, shows that it can be beaten in a straight out fight when conducted by fearless men. We can do the same here when we meet the enemy under similar conditions. But to get these conditions, which are our inalienable right, we must put good clean men into the Legislature at the next election. In the meantime we will demand from the government a referendum on prohibition at the next election on a simple majority vote."

CHINA'S PEACE OF NORTH AND SOUTH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PEKING, China.—The collapse of the military government of Canton and the departure of the leaders such as Wu Ting-fang from the south was simultaneous with the downfall of the Anfu party in the north. The combination of the two occurrences forced the hands of the present Cabinet. Canton should not be left without a government, and the south must not remain under the impression that there is any further possibility of Peking sending military forces to compel obedience.

Hence the drastic step was taken of issuing a mandate by the President, proclaiming that a state of peace actually existed and providing for the future governing of Canton Province in the same way as other provinces. This was a master stroke of statecraft but was most puzzling to all concerned. It pleased everybody except the leaders, Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen, for these men saw themselves suddenly without a job or a pretext.

They have issued protests from the safe retreat of their homes in the foreign concessions at Shanghai, but in this instance the protests will be useless, for the common sense of the country demands that the foolish internal troubles of the last few years shall be ended, whether the highly paid leaders like it or not. There will be no further conference; peace exists, and the only question will be how to maintain it.

DANISH TAXATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—In the Folketing recently the Premier, Mr. Neergaard, submitted a bill for the prolongation of six provisional taxes imposed as temporary war measures on spirits, beer, wine, cards and the sale of jewelry and public bonds. Certain other extraordinary taxes are to be varied, and the Premier announced it was proposed to postpone the revision of the whole of the Danish customs (tariffs and taxation legislation until next session.

Meyer Jonasson Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts. BOSTON

Happy New Year

Our sincere wish to all is for a Happy, and Prosperous New Year—and to add our full appreciation to those whose patronage has contributed to making the year 1920 one of the most successful in our entire experience.

Our great January markdown sales are now taking place.

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Wraps, Blouses, Sweater Coats, Silk Petticoats and Furs at decidedly reduced prices.

In addition to the markdown goods several groups of New Coats, Dresses and Furs just bought at the lowered cost are being offered at extremely low prices.

These extraordinary values on Sale beginning Monday, January 3 at 9 A. M.

MEYER JONASSON CO.

FOREIGN HELP FOR AUSTRIA IS URGED

Reparations Commission Declares That Austria Itself Cannot Continue to Exist on Map Without More Outside Aid

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Pending the return to Vienna of the leading members of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, the daily work of that body has become somewhat less arduous. Sir William Goode, chairman of the section and chief of the British delegation; Colonel Smith, chief of the American delegation, together with their French colleagues, are now busy in Paris and London trying to get the approval of the French and British governments to a scheme of relief for Austria, which will, it is hoped, start that unfortunate country on the way to financial and economic recovery.

The international position with regard to this part of central Europe has undergone great changes since the time when the Treaty of St. Germain was signed a year ago. The Treaty itself was not so much, as is often thought, the Machiavellian contrivance of a body of men bent upon destroying the New Austrian Republic which they were at the same moment bringing into being. National aspirations inherent in the old monarchy constituted disruptive elements which, developed during the war, proved an important factor in deciding the issue. The Treaty itself did little more than give official recognition to national demands which had for long been in a ferment of development and could now no longer be controlled. That a number of the stipulations in the Treaty were, in fact, incapable of realization must have been apparent even then to far-seeing statesmen. It is, however, very doubtful whether at that time it would have been under any circumstances possible to harmonize conflicting aspirations on a basis that could have been permanent.

A Great Step

The Reparations Commission has extensive powers under the Treaty to modify its provisions. Under Article 181, it is authorized to divert money due for reparation to the provision of supplies of food and raw materials for Austria. Again, paragraph 12, Annex L of Part 8, provides that the commission shall in general have wide latitude as to the control and handling of the whole reparation problem. Again, in Annex LV, "The commission shall take into account such domestic requirements of Austria as it deems essential for the maintenance of Austrian social and economic life."

Passages like this in the Treaty are indications that the allied statesmen had some idea as to what the future would be, but from these scattered quotations to the decision of the Reparations Commission in Paris taken a short time ago, is a great step.

The Reparations Commission, after considering the report on Austrian conditions submitted by the Austrian section under the chairmanship of Sir William Goode, decided that not only the whole reparation problem must be definitely postponed, but that Austria itself cannot continue to exist on the map of Europe without substantial aid from foreign powers.

The report in question was unanimously approved by the powers represented on the Austrian section. It contains concrete proposals which cover the whole domain of Austrian economic life. Proposals for dealing with the currency problem; development of agricultural production—such as corn, sugar and potatoes; proposals for dealing with wages and labor problems; superfluity of state officials, and a variety of other questions. Almost all the proposals contained in this report emanated from Sir William Goode, and the fact that the report itself received the unanimous approval of the representatives of the nine powers constituting the section is attributable almost entirely to his tact, consideration and unflagging energy.

Americans Unopposed

The Austrian section is provided for by Article 175 of the Treaty of St. Germain and further defined in paragraph 3, annex LV of part 8. The powers represented are United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Yugoslavia. At the present time the American delegation is unofficial as America has not yet ratified the treaty.

The first appointments to the section were made in March of this year, and its first unofficial sessions began at that time. The next three months were occupied by preliminary work in Paris. The first official plenary session was held in Vienna on July 1, with Sir William Goode as chairman.

Since that time some 50 meetings have been held, and several hundred questions have been discussed. The majority of these were, of course, questions of minor importance arising under the Treaty, but the greater part of the time was occupied in the study of prevailing conditions, and of the means by which they could be improved. A variety of concrete proposals were laid before the section by certain of its members and technical advisers about the beginning of October. By far the most comprehensive and detailed came from Sir William Goode himself. There was, however, no real divergence of view between the different proposals submitted; after all, the facts of the economic situation speak for themselves. No effort was spared to obtain the studied opinions of all experts familiar

with the situation, both Austrians and foreigners being called in almost every day to give their advice and opinion.

What Austria Has To Pay

The first duty of the Austrian section was, of course, technically to insure that the provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain were carried out. These provisions included the handing over of large quantities of cattle and furniture and also monetary payments. The lists of claims for reparation have to be presented by the various allied powers by May 1, 1921, so that an estimate can be made of what Austria has to pay. The fact of the presence of the section in Vienna and the opportunities thus given to its representatives to realize the actual state of affairs has been, and will be in the future, of great assistance in reaching a solution of problems of the nature presented by the Treaty.

At first sight it would seem almost impossible to get nine nations to agree on points into which such conflicting interests obviously enter, but there is a certain advantage in having your conflicting interests represented round the conference table so that the various delegates can hear every day all the difficulties which arise. They must, therefore, quickly become accustomed to looking at the situation from an international point of view.

As stated above, the first great step in the direction of common national action has been taken in the unanimous approval given to the section's report sent to Paris some weeks ago, on the general Austrian situation. At the present moment, the situation is more or less one of suspense until some definite answer is forthcoming from the governments concerned as to whether the scheme will be accepted in the form it is, or passed in a modified form, or not at all.

DR. MACNAMARA ON INDUSTRY'S NEEDS

British Minister of Labor Appeals for Well-Directed Organization and for Good Will

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUGHBOROUGH, England—A strong appeal for confidence and good will in industry was made by Dr. Macnamara, the Minister of Labor, in distributing the prizes to the students of the Technical College in the Loughborough Town Hall recently.

At the present moment, Dr. Macnamara said, every need for well-directed organization, energy and enterprise existed. Inevitably they face a world torn, shattered, and twisted, from the root to the basement. Just as the war itself involved the most awful destruction in the history of the world, so in the years immediately to come the world must see the greatest reconstruction effort that history had ever known. "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war."

Harvest of Achievement

When the history of the years immediately before them came to be written and the harvest of its achievement was assessed, it would be seen that everything depended upon the extent to which they brought to the opportunities before them, prompt and ready organization, initiative, adaptability, resourcefulness, and the spirit of cooperation, good will, and comradeship—the spirit which crowned their efforts with success at the close of the struggle from which they had so recently emerged. For the time being they had run into the heavy weather of industrial depression and unemployment. But the sky would in due course clear, and the propositions he had put forward were at least as sound in times of gloom as in times of bright sunshine.

The volume of applied discovery in all sorts of directions which the period saw was certainly most remarkable. A good deal of it awaited full adaptation to the peace needs of the world. They must be quick to adapt and apply. They must be eager and unrelenting in their determination to explore the possibilities of forces and agencies with which they had as yet only a slender acquaintance. There were new and potent allies waiting on the threshold of their lives, ready to come into full and fruitful partnership.

The Difference of a Century

"Today we think of 100 years ago as a slow, cumbersome, lumbering, creaking, rule of thumb, makeshift old time," he said "a time of rushlight candles, ambulant stage coaches, sailing ships, and rude, elementary hand-worked machinery. But you may be quite sure that if we cultivate assiduously the new forces, of which we are just becoming aware, 100 years hence our great-grandsons will write us down far greater antediluvians than we today write down our great-grandfathers."

"From the close of the eighteenth century to the close of the nineteenth century great and revolutionary changes took place. For example, steam came as a tremendous ally to mankind. The same thing is happening now with far more potent forces. The beginning of the twentieth century saw the advent of new forces—electricity, internal combustion, and so on. Their application and adaptation are being, and will be, inseparably woven into the history of the twentieth century. His would indeed be a fertile and speculative imagination that should forecast the harvest of achievement which will stand at its close to the credit of the present century."

ENFORCEMENT AGENT RESIGNS. PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Miles F. Sweeney, federal prohibition enforcement agent for Rhode Island, has resigned, declaring his force of assistants too inadequate to administer prohibition laws in this State.

ASSEMBLY IS TO MEET ANNUALLY

Decision Will Doubtless Augment Importance of League of Nations in International Life

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The commission entrusted with the question of the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, which, according to the regulations, is supposed "to meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion shall require," decided in favor of an annual gathering. It even took the extreme precaution to fix not only the place of the annual meeting at Geneva, but to name the date, which is to be the first Monday in each September. Viscount Ishii, of Japan, it is true, raised a protest, due to the long distance from Tokyo to Geneva, and the many months of travel involved each year. But the Assembly stuck to its decision, and the Japanese delegate withdrew his objection.

The fact of the Assembly meeting once a year will doubtless augment the importance of the Assembly's part in international life. Parliaments, too, will be induced to take an ever-increasing interest in the choice of the delegates and the nature of the instructions given to them. Thus, the Assembly may soon become a gathering of trusted representatives of the various national legislatures. By keeping in close touch with one another, they will be able to influence nations along the lines of close cooperation.

Revising the Covenant

The next session is committed to a full discussion of the question of the Covenant revision. Denmark, Norway and Sweden submitted motions for certain amendments to the Covenant, and the commission was about to discuss these proposals when its president, A. J. Balfour, expressed the opinion that it would be undesirable and premature to have any revision made by the present Assembly. He was vigorously supported by Mr. Viviani. It was felt, however, that 1921's revision of the Covenant should not necessarily be restricted to the Scandinavian amendments.

Mr. Costa, for Portugal, argued that the fresh member-states admitted to the League by the present Assembly should have the right, at the next session, to explain what changes they desired in the constitution, even though they had not originally cooperated in its wording. Thereupon, Mr. Motta, for Switzerland, in a speech full of candor and friendliness, said that the former neutrals, in joining the League, had had the same feeling. They had not been given an opportunity of influencing the character of the Covenant, and they were bound to insist upon a discussion of the Covenant at the next meeting.

He further said that the Swiss delegation was quite unable to accept Mr. Balfour's argument that the Covenant's revision could not take place this year because it would be tantamount to a revision of the Versailles Treaty. The Covenant was connected with the Versailles Treaty only in a loose and entirely external fashion, and the former neutrals not having had anything to do with that Treaty, they must reserve the liberty to deal with the Covenant quite independently and to revise it as far as they thought revisions necessary.

After Mr. Motta's speech, a surprise was in store for the Assembly. Mr. Balfour declaring that he had no objection to raise against Mr. Costa's motion! Only a week before, a similar proposal by the Dutch delegation (i. e., to intrust the future "study commission" with the discussion of any other future amendments besides those of the three northern states) had been decidedly rejected as being too radical, by a prominent member.

The Assembly has proved that in the plenary meeting it is possible for the delegations to become ardent reformers and to vote for motions which could never have obtained, behind the closed doors of the commissions, the consent of all the leading personalities. A laudable consequence of the power of publicity!

REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The fallacy of attempting to make the present system of wages catch up with the cost of living, the cost of living being increased with every advance in wages, is recognized in a circular which has been addressed to the heads of unions by Mr. Bodkin, secretary of the Railway Workers Industry Branch of the Australian Workers Union. Mr. Bodkin says:

"Many people are blaming the industrial organizations for the rapid advance in the cost of living, attributing this to the continual rise in wages. The fault does not lie with the unions, who are merely endeavoring to protect the interests of the men they represent by securing for them through the courts increases in wages to meet the rapid and perpetual advance in the cost of living."

"The decisions of the wages boards and arbitration courts are given merely on the proved actual cost of living, nothing more, and in nine cases out of ten a great deal less than the cost of living is granted to the men owing to the union's inability to convince the courts of the actual position."

"The full responsibility, therefore, lies with a section of the community, who, in order to secure a greater amount of wealth, keep increasing their prices altogether out of proportion to the advance in wages, leaving the workmen to what is now definitely proved to be an absolutely impossible

task of catching up with the cost of living."

Employers state that, as wages rise, the cost of the commodities and services they supply are automatically increased, and that in order to maintain their solvency, and prevent a disastrous crisis, they are compelled to raise prices. Mr. Bodkin, however, attributes their action to the desire "to secure a greater amount of wealth"—to avarice. This seems to be the whole gravamen of the issue as between unions and employers.

CANADA TACKLES PROBLEM OF WORK

Federal, Provincial and Municipal Authorities Undertake to Defray Cost of Relief Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In connection with the joint efforts being put forward by federal, provincial, and municipal authorities to relieve the unemployment situation, certain interesting aspects have been revealed. From these it would appear that, while unemployment is fairly extensive in the Dominion, it is not accompanied with that destitution which is usually a concomitant of unemployment. In other words, it would seem that during the high wage period throughout the war individuals have been able to lay by for a rainy day. The exception, perhaps, would be the veteran, who, at a fixed wage of \$1.10 per day, was able to lay by but little.

In the matter of unemployment Toronto is most seriously affected. Montreal next, Vancouver and Winnipeg next. In order to cope with the situation an arrangement has been entered into by the federal, provincial and municipal authorities by which each undertakes to defray one-third of the cost of relief which may be necessary. The federal government has laid down the rule that employment is a matter totally within the jurisdiction of the provinces and municipalities, and insists that the responsibility primarily rests upon the local authorities for the finding of work.

Under the arrangement, therefore, an individual out of work is required to first go to the Dominion Provincial Labor Bureau in his locality, and to apply for work. If work cannot be found a certificate is handed to him, which certificate he at once takes to the municipal authorities, who decide upon the amount of relief per week to which he is entitled. This certificate is in the nature of a voucher for the federal authorities, who pay one-third. Each certificate must be renewed weekly, if work is not found.

In the endeavor to create employment municipal authorities have undertaken work which would otherwise have been postponed. And here an interesting condition has been revealed. In Montreal recently the corporation was ready to employ 500 men on the streets and sidewalks, but the small number of 40 turned up. In Hamilton some municipal work was commenced, but a sufficient number of men could not be found to do the work. In fact it would appear that the general condition of unemployment is not accompanied by that degree of need which will induce men to take the sort of work mentioned.

The federal government has also met with certain difficulties in its endeavor to relieve the situation. As a measure of relief the Minister of Marine recently undertook to order the completion of certain vessels ordered for the Canadian mercantile marine which were left half finished on the stocks of the Dominion Shipbuilding Company of Toronto when that firm went bankrupt. The minister fixed the wages without regard for the application of the Fair Wages Act of the Labor Department, and at a rate considerably lower than that prevailing during the past years for similar work.

Lower Wages Paid
The result was a strong protest from the various Labor leaders, and deadlock is at present in effect. A deputation of these leaders, and the heads of various unions affected came to Ottawa, and in company with Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, waited upon the Hon. C. C. Balfour, Minister of Marine, and the Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor. The former took responsibility for fixing the wages, but declared that the ships were not immediately needed, and that the work had been undertaken for emergency purposes, and to relieve the unemployment situation.

The delegation retorted by declaring that the government had no right to undertake any work at a rate of wages which might be used as a precedent by private employers for the bringing about of a general reduction of wages everywhere. The rates fixed by the minister, they said, were from 15 to 20 cents per hour lower than those generally paid for similar work in Toronto. It was finally decided to reopen the question upon the return of the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, in a few days.

ANCIENT CHINESE PAINTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At the close of the year the St. Louis Art Museum acquired an ancient Chinese painting, of interest historically and artistically. It dates back more than 1000 years, being ascribed to days of the Tang Dynasty. It was painted by Liu Shan. A full-length portrait of a Chinese general is the subject. It is painted on paper 7 1/2 in. by 2 1/2 in. dimensions and is in black and white. It comes from the collection of Dr. John C. Ferguson, for many years an attaché of the American Legation in Peking. In Dr. Ferguson's opinion the subject was the General Tzu-t'ang of the Tang period. The general in question was 7 ft. 2 in. tall, and fond of wearing the coarse garments of a Taoist priest when at leisure.

RUSSIA'S TRADE RIGHTS DEFENDED

View Is Expressed That the People of Russia, Regardless of Present Dictatorship, Should Be Permitted Free Interchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gregory B. Stolberg whose chemical plant in Petrograd, and whose business in Moscow were confiscated by the Bolsheviks, and whose art collection in his private home was also taken from him, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that notwithstanding his belief that recognition of the Communist régime would not change the economic aspects of Russia, he firmly believes that Washington B. Vanderbilt and his associates should be free of every governmental restriction in the utilization of the concession and purchasing power granted the Pacific coast capitalists. He specified the case of Mr. Vanderbilt merely as the most striking, he said. The policy of hands off should be the policy of the government toward all American investors, producers, exporters or importers who are willing to take the risk of Russian trade on their own responsibility, he argued. Big business in the United States knows how to take care of its credit risks.

Conditions Discussed

So far as the risk of dealing with Russia is concerned, Mr. Stolberg, speaking, as he emphasized, as a member of the Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce of Petrograd and London, and as a resident of the United States (he is a director of the American Palestine Company) who has had intimate knowledge of Russia and Russians said:

"The future of Russia is bright. The big thing to remember is that the spirit of liberty has been released there. Just as the extremists of Tzarism were thrown off, the extremists of sovietism will be thrown off. The millions of liberty-loving Russians will see to that."

"The wealth of Russia in land, minerals, oil and the potential wealth in the millions of hands that are willing and anxious to go to work at constructive labor is undeniable. Russia at present is not working hard enough. The reason is that the system of sovietism has not afforded sufficient protection to the workers that the fruits of their labor will be protected. Under the old system, even of the Tsars, there was a certain amount of protection, but Russia will never go back to the old system. The new system, however, must give protection to the workman who sacrifices and works in order to better his standard of living, and this is true of the brain worker as of the manual worker."

"Much has been said about whether the condition of Russia is the result of communism, or communism the result of previous conditions. The Bolshevik movement brought misery, but out of misery the Bolshevik movement sprang. The world outside of Russia should not add to that misery by withholding tools of production and refusing to deal with the only organization there is in Russia that has a semblance of cohesion and efficiency."

Jewish Influences

"Jews in America have suffered reproaches because of the ill-advised and erroneous conception of some that, because Trotsky is a Jew, the Soviet movement is largely made up of Jews. Perhaps it is not well known in the United States that at the outset of Trotsky's career the rabbi of Petrograd went to him and told him that his propaganda would bring much evil to the Jewish people. But he gave in, saying that he was a Jew only by birth; that he had nothing in common with any Jewish movement. The rabbi, leaving him, said: 'Should Bolshevism be overthrown, Trotsky will escape, but millions of Bronsteins will suffer.' It is well known that Trotsky is the Russian Minister of War's pen name, Bronstein being his real name."

"Those who blame the Jews for a large part in the Soviet triumph in Russia should be informed that there are Jews in all the Russian parties. There are Guriev and Gurland, who were prominent members of the Tzarist Party; M. M. Winaver and V. I. Hesse, prominent in the Constitutional Democratic Party; Martoff and Mandelstam, who hold prominent rank in the Socialist Anti-Bolshevik Party. There is as little ground for the charge that Jews are rising to dominance in Russia through the agency of communism as there is in the statement that any one racial group in the United States is solidly a part of a particular political party."

SWISS SOCIALIST CONGRESS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland—The International Socialist Congress organized by the Swiss Socialist Party in conjunction with the German Independent Socialists, and adhering with certain reservations, to the Third International, which was to have opened at Berne on December 5, has had to be postponed.

Despite a certain amount of opposition, permission was obtained from the Swiss federal authorities for the holding of the conference, but since then other difficulties have arisen. The delegates, appointed by France and England, who range themselves on the side of the Second International, have intimated that they do not intend to be present, but this in itself merely removed the objections of certain other parties to participation.

The main trouble is with regard to passports and traveling, which prevent some of the delegates from arriving

before the date fixed; and it has, therefore, been decided, in consultation between Dr. Rosenfeld, acting for the German Independent Socialists, and the committee of the Swiss Socialist Party, to postpone the general conference till the New Year. In the mean time the two parties are to hold a preparatory conference to examine the rules to be adopted and to draw up the program.

IRISH INDUSTRIES' SERIOUS POSITION

Country Was Facing Transport Breakdown When Railwaymen Decided to Resume Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Coming with the general state of unrest at present existing in Ireland, the 10 o'clock curfew order which came into force recently is having a disastrous effect on business in Dublin. Theaters and picture houses are very hard hit, especially those employing large staffs and incurring heavy expenses for lighting and heating. So serious is the situation that many of the managements have found it necessary to give provisional notices to their staffs. The net result of the curfew order is a heavy financial loss for many of them. The closing down of many theaters is therefore imminent.

The Ministry of Transport ordered the Great Southern & Western Railway Company to close down the lines Limerick to Waterford, Limerick to Tralee, and Limerick to Nenagh. All the men, except the station masters and clerks who gave a month's notice, were paid off. This order closed about 180 miles of line. The situation, which was considered grave, arose through the refusal of the railwaymen to handle munitions. There was no passenger service between Limerick and Waterford, Limerick and Sligo, Limerick and Tralee, Limerick and Roscrea. There was no goods service operating into or out of Limerick except one train a day to Sligo.

Few Trains Running

The Midland Railway system was practically out of order, and if the situation had not changed the complete breakdown of the Great Southern seemed inevitable. Trains leaving Cork were for Dublin or Cove only. All local lines were out of action, and a great part of the country was in the same position as in pre-railway days. The new drastic order, which comes into force immediately, will make motor transport for both passengers and goods almost impracticable. The old coaching conditions cannot be revived and many essentials will be practically unobtainable in country districts. Meanwhile the native products of the countryside are lying unused on the farmer's hands.

Appeals were made to the railwaymen to keep Irish trade and industry running, so that Irish resources might prove equal to the strain. The proposal emanating from some branches of the National Union of Railwaymen that Arthur Griffith and other prominent men should convene a national congress to settle the railway question, was prevented from being carried out by the arrest of Mr. Griffith and Professor MacNeill, another well-known pacifist Sinn Féiner. Both these men, it will be remembered, disapproved the rising in 1916. A conference of railwaymen held at Dublin eventually decided to resume work, provided that guarantees were given that there would be no victimization.

Outrages Condemned

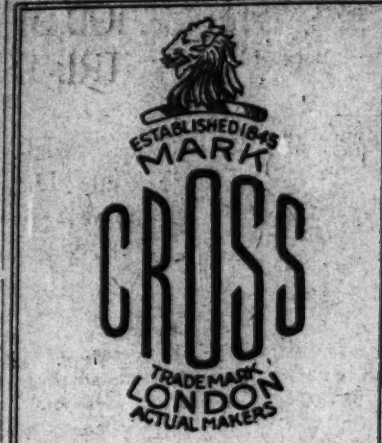
Dr. Thomas O'Dea, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, in a letter addressed to Sir Hamar Greenwood, reminds the Chief Secretary of the letter demanding an inquiry into the "reprisals" which was sent by the Irish hierarchy a month ago. It condemned and denounced all crime from whatever source and reproached in scathing language the government outrages to which the Irish people have been subjected. The bishop states that he joined in that repudiation on the following grounds:

Firstly, that the government outrages have been incomparably greater than those of the other side. Secondly, that there is no hope of restoring order to a country when the armed forces which should be responsible for the restoration of order are themselves lawless. Thirdly, that the root cause of the disorder is the injustice of suppressing the freedom of Ireland in spite of repeated promises made during the war.

FARMING PROGRESS AMONG ARKANSANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

FAYETTEVILLE, Arkansas—The last few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the agricultural education of the people of Arkansas. Only a few years ago there was a widespread prejudice against so-called book agriculturists, but the work of the government agencies has in a large measure overcome this and now there are active demonstration agents in almost every county of the State. The work of the College of Agriculture at the university is supplemented by that of four district agricultural schools, and these are annually graduating a large number of young men and women, equipped for carrying on the most progressive type of agriculture. In the year 1919, a total of 465,272 men and women attended farmers' meetings held by the Agriculture Extension Forces and 6069 farmers conducted special crop demonstrations on a total of 80,468 acres. County agents of the College of Agriculture assisted farmers in the cooperative marketing of \$710,000 worth of farm products at a net profit of \$112,000.



The CROSS Resolution—Doing something in particular—and always doing it well.

Novelty must be joined with good taste. To be up-to-date is a paltry ambition except in an almanac.

Cross Duety Bag



In black or colors. Handsomely designed shell frame, soft handle. Attractive silk lining filled with attached change purse and mirror. Bag 10 inches deep. Formerly \$38.85. Specially priced at \$20.15

Cross Writing Folio



Folding design, convenient for traveling. Fitted with calendar, address book, paper cutter and stationery. Pencil in loop. Tan pig goatskin case, 8 1/2 x 6 1/4 inches folded. \$28.25. Specially priced at \$20.25. Initials stamped on case, 35c extra.

English Kit Bag



"Soft-end" design. Folding bottom. Tan grained hide leather, checked linen lining, made with pocket on one side. Three sizes. Formerly \$38.20, \$42.60, \$47. Specially priced at \$28.30, \$30.50, \$32.70. Initials stamped without charge

GLOVES

For Men

English cape, handsewn; tan, brown, gray..... \$3.75
Velvet finish Rayback; English handsewn, tan, gray..... \$5.25
Velvet finish Rayback; machine sewn, tan, gray..... \$4.50
Mocha; tan, gray..... \$5.50
Cape and Rayback; tan, gray; lined, from..... \$5.50

For Women

French kidskin, 2-clasp, over-seam; white, black and colors..... \$2.50
Mocha; gray, brown, beaver and mode shades..... \$3.50
French suede; tan, beige, mode shades, 8 but. and 12 but..... \$5.00 and \$6.75
Strap wrist mocha gray, brown, beaver, mode..... \$7.00
16-button; white glove..... \$7.50

Mark Cross

145 Tremont Street
Between Temple St. and West St.
BOSTON, 11

404 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
NEW YORK

89 Regent Street
LONDON

Dealers Throughout the World

ENFORCEMENT BY PUBLICITY URGED

William H. Anderson Tells of
Method Used in Yonkers of
Exposing Failure of Officials
to Enforce Prohibition Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

YONKERS, New York—This city, many times last summer subjected to distasteful advertising because of the laxity of prohibition enforcement here, has now become the laboratory for an experiment in dry enforcement which its sponsors say will give encouragement and an object lesson to the entire state, if not to the whole nation.

The plan is sponsored by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, but the league has nothing to do with it. Mr. Anderson is operating solely as a citizen of Yonkers, and he hopes to make the city a prohibition enforcement pattern for county, state, and nation.

Mr. Anderson now announces that the disclosures during the summer, featured in the press, respecting the illegal sale of liquor in Yonkers, attended as usual by vice and professional gambling, were not due to chance or impulse. They were a part of a plan both to challenge the good citizens of the city and to give them an opportunity to secure enforcement if they desire it, and in the meantime to discharge his own responsibility as a citizen. Mr. Anderson denies that the disclosures had any political bearing, or were prompted in any degree by any other person.

Expense Was Small
The whole expense of securing the evidence which afforded the basis for the 40 affidavits which Mr. Anderson made public was paid by him as evidence of his personal interest in the moral cleanliness of his home community. It cost him \$200, the low cost being due, he says, to these reasons, all of which should be remembered by other cities and towns whose citizens may also seek to enforce the law despite laxity on the part of officials:

"I knew from 20 years' experience how to do it. It can always be done more cheaply the first time, when it is not expected. I had back of me the entire experience of a federated movement of moral forces which not only was, according to its enemies, the chief factor in the enactment of prohibition, but has dealt with enforcement in states and localities from the beginning and has special-ized in creating and organizing that sound, normal public sentiment which is the necessary foundation for all genuine and permanent enforcement of law."

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE KANSAS LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—A plan to cut the membership of the Kansas Legislature in half, increase the pay of each member and provide for longer sessions so that legislation may be more carefully considered, will be proposed to the coming session of the Legislature. The 1921 session will be asked to propose a constitutional amendment to the voters in 1922 looking toward the improvement of the legislative machinery of the State.

"CULTURAL WAGE" FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A plan for the determination of proper salaries to be paid to teachers in the public schools with an enumeration of ways to secure them, is being prepared by the National Education Association, chairman of the

committee on legislation of the American Federation of Teachers, provides for the equalization of wages of all teachers, from kindergarten to high school. A sliding scale of wages would be a step forward toward accomplishment of this "cultural" wage, as he called it. This cultural wage, Mr. Lefkowitz said, should be 10 per cent above the figure commonly conceded a living wage. The wages of teachers, he declared, had not kept pace with the increased cost of living. As for ways and means of raising these higher salaries, Mr. Lefkowitz proposed the setting aside of income tax receipts for the exclusive use of the educational system, centralization of the State's budget-making facilities and increase of tax rates on real property. Mr. Lefkowitz advocated an improved budget with an opportunity to study it before it is passed upon.

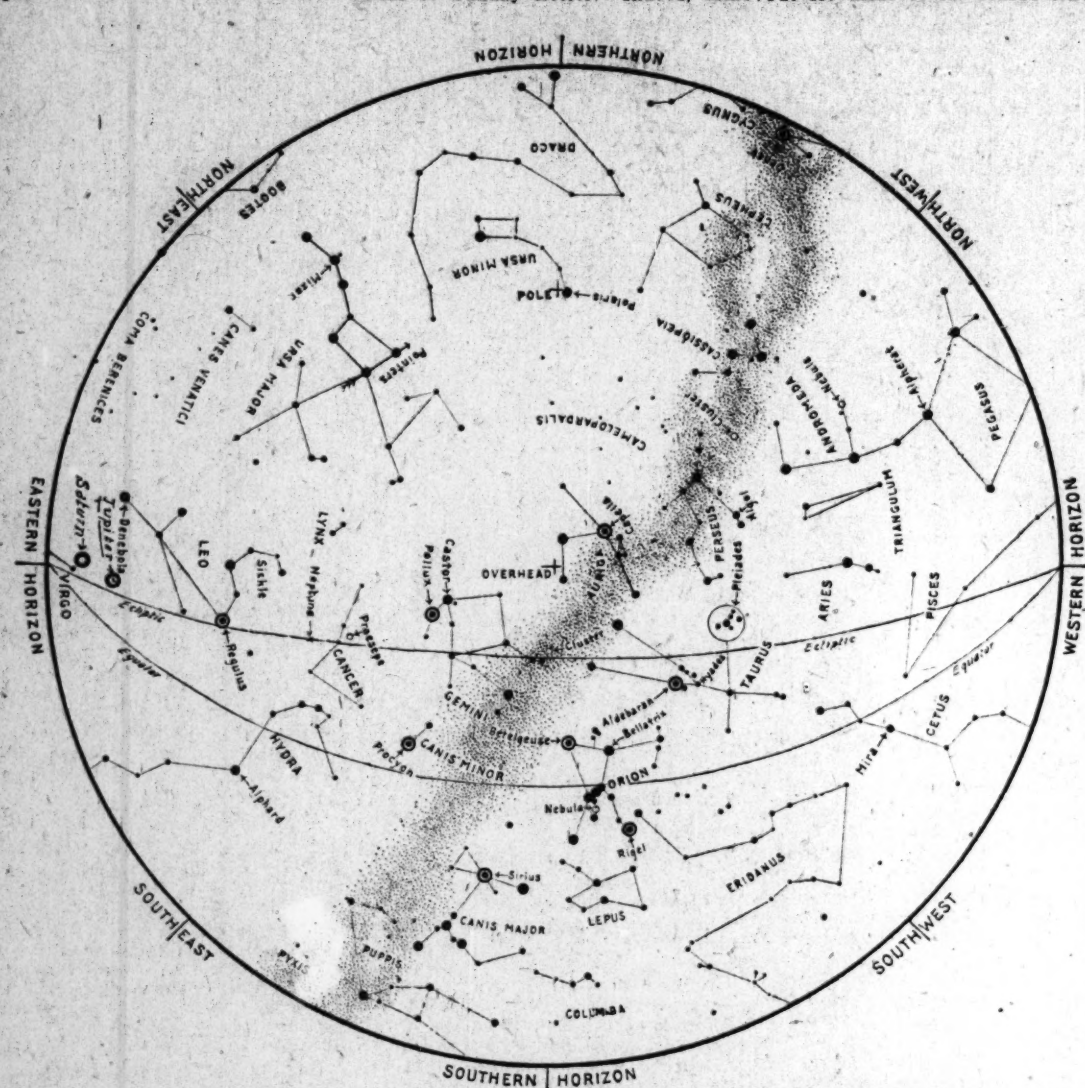
THE NORTHERN SKY FOR JANUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
In examining the almanacs for 1921, we shall find, as usual, designations for the year according to various chronological cycles. One of these is the Dominical Letter, which for 1921 is given as B. A very practical use may be made of this fact, for it will enable us to ascertain, without reference to a calendar, on what day of the week any day of the year will fall. If, beginning with January 1, we designate the days of the year by seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, used in the same order over and over again in a cycle, the letters will mark the days of the week. The letter which falls on Sunday is called the Dominical or Sunday Letter. Indeed, some

the case for 1920, Friday instead of Thursday.

Four Eclipses in 1921

In 1921, there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. No year can have fewer than two eclipses, and these are always of the sun. The first eclipse this year, on April 8 is an annular eclipse of the sun. It is called annular since the moon will be at the time so far from the earth that it cannot entirely cover the sun's disk, but leaves an annulus or ring of light all around its edge. The annular form will be visible in the north of Scotland and along the coast of Norway. Following closely, a total eclipse of the moon comes on April 21-22. It will be visible in North and South America, and westward. A total eclipse of the sun occurs on October 1. The track of the shadow crosses the South Shetland Islands, but for most of its course traverses



The January evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on January 6 at 11 p. m., January 21 at 10 p. m., February 6 at 9 a. m., and February 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

RAILROAD PROPERTY TO BE REHABILITATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—W. F. Carter, attorney of St. Louis, has purchased for a number of clients property formerly owned by the Illinois Southern Railway, including 140 miles of track extending from Salem, Illinois, to Bismarck, Missouri, various items of rolling stock, and transfer equipment for ferrying at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The original cost of the property was \$7,000,000. The road was one of the promotions of John Walsh, the Chicago banker, and was taken over by the Clearing House Association of Chicago when Mr. Walsh failed. It is understood that the purchasers will expend at once \$300,000 in rehabilitation. The road was abandoned under an order of the United States District Court at Chicago in December, 1919. Its resumption will greatly relieve a present congestion in handling coal shipments through the St. Louis gateway. The line passes through a wheat and dairy country, and through some of the most productive of the southern Illinois mining towns.

RAISING OF SESAME SEED IN MEXICO

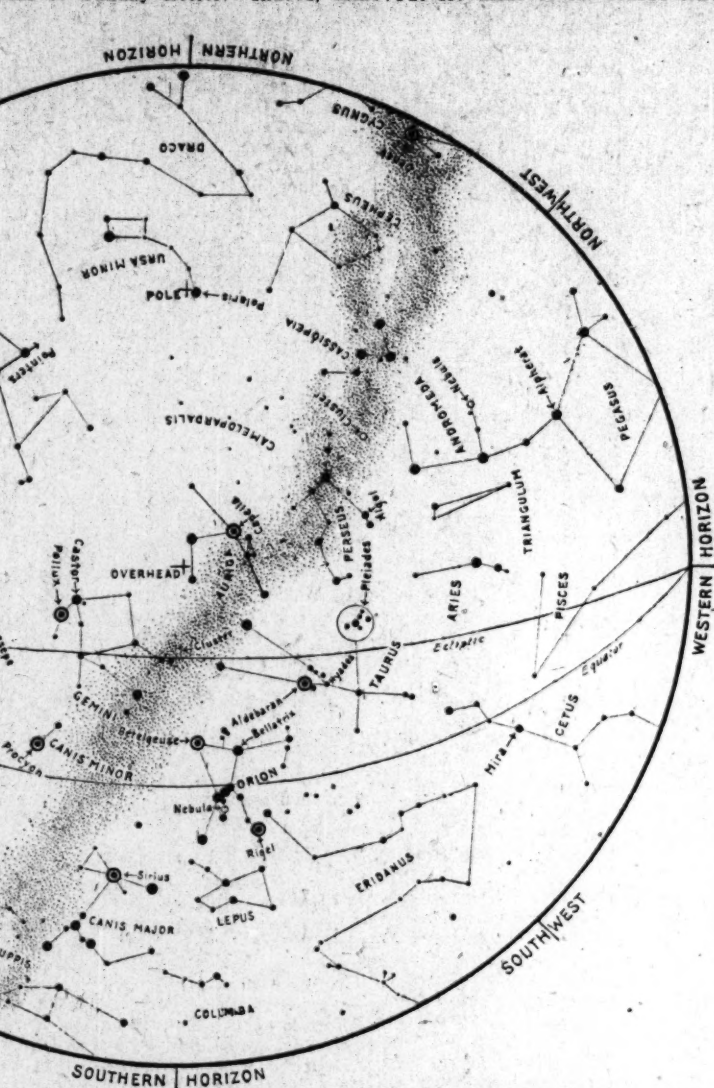
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

EL PASO, Texas—In a number of Mexican states the cultivation of sesame seed, one of the articles of Mexican agricultural production which is capable of tremendous development and unlimited commercial possibilities, is being given considerable attention. A fair percentage of land owners who have turned their attention particularly to farming since peace has returned to Mexico, realize that it can be made a principal crop and that already there is a much larger demand for the seed's products than can be filled. Sesame can be grown profitably in any part of Mexico, save in the coldest part of the country.

COOPERATIVE APARTMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—In an effort to cope with the housing problem Milwaukee is going to try the cooperative apartment idea. The first experiment will be made with an eight-flat building. Each apartment will be sold for \$8,000. The first payment will be \$2,500. The tenant will pay \$110 a month, or \$1320 a year. The expense of maintaining the structure is estimated at \$705 for each purchaser, which will leave \$615 to apply on the principal and pay for the apartment in eight years.



The January evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

almanacs use the Dominical Letter to designate Sunday throughout the calendar. Now, the year 1921 begins on a Saturday, and therefore B, falling on January 2, will mark all the Sundays of this year. Accordingly, B is the Dominical Letter for 1921.

Having designated the days of the year by letters, it is desirable to know what letter falls on the first day of each month. An old couplet, easily memorized, gives this information: At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire, Good Calved Friend, and David Fryer. The 12 words correspond to the months in order, beginning with January, and the initial letter of each word is the letter for the first day of the corresponding month. A indicates that the month enters on the same day of the week as January 1, B on the same day as January 2, C on the same day as January 3, and so on. Thus, if we know the day of the week for New Year's Day, the couplet furnishes a complete calendar for the year.

A Universal Calendar

"On what day of the week will March 1, 1921, fall?" Repeating, "At Dover Dwells," D, the initial letter of "Dwells," corresponds to March 1. Since D corresponds to January 4, and January 1 is Saturday, D stands for Tuesday. Therefore, March 1 will be Tuesday. Again, "What is the day of the week for May 5, 1921?" The fifth word of the couplet, corresponding to May, is "Brown" and the initial letter B shows that May 1 comes on a Sunday. Therefore, May 5 will be Thursday. In similar fashion, we may make a simple reckoning for any date, using our fingers perhaps as counters. "What day of the week is September 16?" Counting on our fingers we find that September is the ninth month of the year, and the ninth word of the couplet is "Friend." The initial letter F is the sixth letter and corresponds to January 6. Beginning with Saturday, the first day of the year, and tallying the days up to six, we have Thursday as the day for September 1. Now, September 8 and 15 will also be Thursday, and therefore, September 16 will be Friday.

We have in the couplet and the Dominical Letter a universal calendar. Knowing the Dominical Letter for any year shows us the day of the week for January 1. If the year consisted of exactly 52 weeks, the Dominical Letter would always be the same. Since 365 days exceed 52 weeks by a day, the Dominical Letter retrogrades one letter each ordinary year. For leap years, it changes by two letters. The Dominical Letter for 1922 will be A, for 1923 it will be G. For 1920, a leap year, there were two letters, D and C; D was used for January and February; C for the remainder of the year. In other words, for reckoning dates in leap year after February 29 we consider that the year enters one day later than it actually does; that is, in

COMPASS STATIONS TO ASSIST VESSELS

Establishment of Radio Plants in
Alaska Is Plan Under Con-
sideration—Intended to Be
Part of Coast Guard Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—The establishment of radio compass stations in Alaska is now under consideration by the United States Navy Department. By communicating with radio compass stations, a ship can get its bearings in fog or storm and proceed with safety, where otherwise it might be compelled to anchor for hours or make hazardous progress.

Recently five representatives of the navy, especially skilled in this branch of the work, made a three weeks' inspection tour to locate suitable sites in Alaska. They chose seven, at Rugged Island, Tonki Point, Cape Chugach, Cape Hinchinbrook, Cape St. Elias, Cape Spencer and Cape Ommaney.

These compass stations cannot be operated to advantage in the Inside Passage in southeastern Alaska because there is not room enough for a working radius, and the intervening mountains would lessen the efficiency of the service, if attempted. But for a ship in the outside waters, within, say, 50 miles of shore, the arrangement would be a safeguard. A ship could get in touch with two radio stations and by a process of "triangulation" determine its exact location and be able to keep away from reefs or make port.

Scope of the Plan

This plan, if put into effect, will be an important adjunct of the coast guard service, and will render assistance to ships in the North Pacific Ocean, most of which carry many passengers and heavy and valuable cargoes of ore and other products from the westward on the southbound trips, and bring supplies when northbound.

With a radio compass station at Rugged Island, not far from Seward, and another at a suitable point, ships could get their bearings and make that port or other ports in that locality under unfavorable conditions. On the southbound trip by the Outside Passage, a ship bound for Seattle could lay a direct course to Cape Flattery, getting cross bearings from other compass stations in Alaska, while, with stations at Cape St. Elias and Cape Spencer or some other locations, a pilot could lay his course for the Straits, if going south by the Inside Passage.

The stations, if established, will be on a prominent point extending into the sea, as if to reach out a helping hand or send a friendly call to a ship which had lost its bearings. The compass stations will transact no commercial business, but in addition to their regular duties of giving bearings to ships, the operators, if they hear a signal for help will communicate with the nearest radio station in order that help may be sent.

In Touch With World

The compass stations will cost from \$34,000 to \$45,000 each, and they will consist of a radio compass equipment and building and quarters for the men. When reference was made to the isolation of these places, it was pointed out that the men will be in close touch with affairs of the world through the use of their wireless instruments. There will be five men at each station, their assignment being for two years, and they will receive their supplies twice a year. Landing at many of these places can be made only under favorable weather conditions.

It is the policy of the government to establish these radio compass stations as close to lighthouses as practicable, and in many cases on lighthouse property, in order that they may work in conjunction with each other. The radio compass, or electrical

finder, as it has been called, has only recently been adapted by the Navy Department to the aid of shipping. There are stations already in operation on the Atlantic coast and last summer 15 stations were established in Washington, Oregon and California. Work will probably be started in the spring on some of the stations in Alaska.

FARMS IN KANSAS ON EASY TERMS

State Proposes to Establish
Community Settlements, With
Ample Facilities for Social
and Educational Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas is not going to buy a farm here and a farm there under the new state aid for farm homes amendment. The State will purchase tracts of land and establish community settlements of farmers with special opportunity for social and recreational activities and ample school facilities.

This is the plan of Gov. Henry J. Allen, who first proposed the farm tenantry amendment to the Constitution to the Legislature, and who worked unceasingly for its adoption by the people. The amendment was adopted and the coming Legislature must provide the plan for working out the system.

"It is not our intention to let a man pick out a farm and come in and say he would like to buy it, and would the State please pay the money and let him pay the State back," said the Governor. "There is some raw land available in the State and some swamp lands which may be reclaimed. There are large tracts of land which may be purchased at reasonable figures. 'Where we can reclaim land either by irrigation or by drainage, we plan to establish communities to farm these lands. Where we buy tracts of lands we will do the same. In addition, we expect to follow the California plan of establishing workers' plots of two or three acres, where men who do not want to buy a full farm may have a garden spot, room for some chickens, pigs and a cow, and work for those who need help in the community. California has found this to be a very valuable asset to the communities, as there is no need for the farmers to worry about their help."

"We are not planning to furnish the indigent, shiftless or lazy individual with a farm for him to ruin. The state aid will be in a limited amount and I expect the Legislature to require that every applicant shall have sufficient cash or equipment to handle the farm properly. This requirement ought to be 30 per cent of the farm value."

"One of the great drawbacks to farm life has been the lack of social activities. In establishing the new settlements we hope to avoid this by creating communities where there may be ample opportunities for social and recreational activities and also provide to the fullest possible extent the same school facilities which the cities now have."

"In making the purchase of these lands the farmer should be permitted to make the purchase with a low initial cost, not over 10 per cent of the land value and I think 5 per cent would be better. He should pay not less than 5 per cent a year with sufficient interest to reimburse the State. For whatever improvements there may be on the land I think the farmer should pay 30 to 40 per cent of the cost in his initial payment and the balance carried for 10 to 20 years."

AID FOR INJURED WORKERS

TRENTON, New Jersey—The State of New Jersey has accepted \$25,000 from the federal government as an appropriation to be used in the work of rehabilitating injured industrial workers. Acceptance of the money came through the adoption of a bill passed by the New Jersey Senate.

CYPRESS CREEK GAP IS CLOSED

About 3000 Square Miles Will
Be Reclaimed—Crops Worth
\$40,000,000 a Year Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—One of the most important steps ever taken for control of the flood waters of the lower Mississippi River has just been completed, in the closing of the Cypress Creek Gap, an engineering undertaking which has been under way in southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana for 35 years, and which has just been brought to a successful conclusion, according to an announcement by Maj. Frank M. Kerr, chief of the Louisiana State engineering department.

The work will reclaim approximately 3000 square miles of land, and save from annual inundation crops of a yearly value of more than \$40,000,000, according to Major Kerr. The project is at the intersection of Cypress Creek and the Mississippi River, some 16 miles above Arkansas City, Arkansas. Intermittent work was begun on the attempt to control this great drainage outlet in 1855, but modern engineering methods were first applied by the two states acting together in 1915, and four years of continuous battling with the two streams were required to accomplish the task. The cost to the four years of work is approximately \$350,000, but more than twice this amount had been spent previously in unavailing efforts to curb the flood tides of both streams.

WISCONSIN HAS BIG EMPLOYMENT FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Wisconsin has a big backlog to help those thrown out of employment during the business slow-down in the form of \$20,000,000 in the state and county treasuries that has been piling up since the time the war began. The postponed plans of the highway commission will be revived, and these, with the ambitious road-building programs of many counties, means a record amount of work on thoroughfares throughout the State in 1921.

For 1921

Excelsior Diaries
Excelsior Journals
Handy Calendars
Perfection Calendars
Gem Calendars
Shedd's Calendars
Bunch of Dates
Date Books

CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS AND WELCH CO.

723-725 SOUTH 1ST ST. 250-252 SOUTH
HILL STREET SPRING STREET
DIVISION H. S. CROCKER CO., INC.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Monthly Style Bulletin

Sent on
request

Woolrich-Kasser Shoe Co.

416 WEST 7TH ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Smart
Footwear
for
Women
and Men
Gude's
6000 FOOTWEAR
337-339 So Broadway
LOS ANGELES

Harry Fink & Company

633-637 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES
Apparel for women and
miscellaneous exclusively
one of
California's
Smartest
Shops
for Women

Darling's Shop

Flowers for Hire
The Shop Beautiful—300 West Sixth Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 68226—Particular attention to tele-
phone and "telegram" orders.
Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,800,000
Resources \$33,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,200,000
Correspondence invited

Book Friends
THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's
has many of them—
—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—
—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—
—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—
—Let it keep you in constant touch with literary happenings either by personal visit or through its mail service—
Bullock's
Los Angeles

Hickey-Freeman
Knox Hats
Mark Cross Agency
Michael Stern
Perrins Gloves
Likly Luggage
Society Brand Clothing
Manhattan Shirts
Hartmann Trunks
Mullen & Blumett
BROADWAY at SIXTH
Los Angeles

VILLE DE PARIS
SEVENTH AT OLIVE
B. H. DYAS CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
AUTHENTIC
SPORTS APPAREL
for
Women and Misses
ENGLISH SPORTS
APPAREL SHOP
Fifth Floor

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS PUTTING ITS HOUSE IN ORDER

Readjusting Itself to New Export and Import Trade in the World That Has Been Remarkable in the Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The close of 1920 finds the business world generally continuing to put its house in order, after the abnormal upset of post-war high prices, in anticipation of the era of more normal conditions and keener competition that means an even lower level of prices. The retailers are making off inventories heavily with the holiday season out of the way and the manufacturers and producers of raw materials have already reduced their prices to a mark affording a start for the trading that will adapt itself as competition develops.

The stagnation that has been furthered by consumers and manufacturers awaiting a lower and stabilized level upon which to proceed in already showing some signs of improving. Based upon the assumption that shelves are clearing of the high priced goods and that lower prices are finding a responsive demand from the consumer it is clear that the retailer will order increasingly from the manufacturer, thereby completing and setting rolling again the circle of business.

International trade for the year has grown astonishingly in the face of the differences in the rate of exchange and the inadequacy of the financial or financial machinery to meet the demand of various countries for necessary goods. The year has seen the institution of various foreign-trading finance corporations that are expected to provide ways and means to enable people of many countries in need of commodities to obtain access to the bountiful stores of raw materials, especially in the United States.

A glance at the trade figures for the United States shows the tremendous business done during the past year. The foreign trade, it is estimated, will exceed \$15,000,000,000, as against a little less than \$12,000,000,000 in 1919, slightly more than \$9,000,000,000 in 1918, and \$4,000,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1914, thus making a new high record for 1920. It is estimated that exports will amount to more than \$8,000,000,000—they were \$3,265,000,000 in the year preceding the war—and that imports will exceed \$5,000,000,000, as against \$1,894,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914. Imports increased in raw materials for manufacturing, foodstuffs, and manufactures. On the export side a big gain in the export of manufactures, increase in value of raw material, and increase in wheat and other grains, but a falling off in meats and dairy products.

Trade of Many Nations
The United States Department of Commerce has received reports from various consular offices that give an idea of the progress of readjustment and restoration of business in many parts of the world.

Figures for overseas trade for the United Kingdom give the excess of imports for 11 months as \$345,985,745, compared with \$217,084,766 in 1919. A summary of the value figures for November, which suffered because of the coal strike, and the 11 months of 1919 and 1920 reads as follows:

	1919	1920
Imports	\$142,545,201	\$144,250,182
Exports	\$71,105,531	\$119,364,994
Re-exports	\$20,268,499	\$12,114,585
Total exports	\$91,374,030	\$131,479,579
Excess of imports	\$51,171,171	\$13,880,603

November
Imports \$142,545,201
Exports \$71,105,531
Re-exports \$20,268,499
Total exports \$91,374,030
Excess of imports \$51,171,171

The export business of France in the first nine months is nearly treble what it was in the corresponding period of 1919. Germany's 1920 exports have increased from about 1,200,000,000 marks in the first five months of 1919 to over 23,000,000,000 during the corresponding period of the present year.

Italian imports for the period January to June, 1919, totaled \$5,304,104, 133 lire and in 1920 the total for the same period was \$4,815,914 lire, or a decrease of \$18,250,219 lire. Italian exports for the same period were \$1,119,219,012 lire in 1919 and \$3,859,634, 936 lire for the corresponding months in 1920, the increase being 1,770,434, 900 lire.

The report for Japan covers the period January to August. Japanese imports in 1919 totaled 1,378,139,438 yen and in 1920, 1,891,168,899 yen, or an increase of \$19,029,261 yen. Japanese exports for the 1919 period amounted to 1,188,504,812 yen and for the 1920 period to 1,443,831,109 yen, the 1920 increase being 255,326,297 yen.

The Canada report is for the period January to October and shows that during these months in 1919 the value of Canadian imports was \$766,741,901 and in 1920 \$1,152,355,789, a 1920 increase of \$385,613,887. The exports for the same period in 1919 totaled \$588,136,140 and in 1920 the total was \$775,835,115, or a decrease of \$187,698,975.

ports in 1919 were valued at \$29,672,539 and in 1920 at \$29,329,044, an increase of \$3,643,505. In 1919, Australian exportation amounted to \$24,480,018, and in 1920 to \$24,904,164, or an increase of \$424,146.

Denmark's import trade for the period January to September amounted in 1919 to 1,426,735,000 crowns and in 1920 to 2,101,709,000 crowns, the increase being 475,974,000 crowns. Danish exports for the 1919 period totaled 465,463,000 crowns, and for 1920, 1,110,215,000 crowns, an increase over 1919 of 644,752,000 crowns.

The import trade of the Netherlands for the period January to July, inclusive, amounted in 1919 to 1,920,585,406 florins and in 1920 to 2,425,410,301. In the same period the exports for 1919 totaled \$71,417,442 florins and in 1920 to 1,239,871,429 florins.

Shipping Conditions
Even with the great volume of trade indicated by the foregoing reports the shipping interests find their business stagnant. Over-supply of shipping in the world is given as the principal reason for this condition. It is estimated that the world's gross tonnage is now about 57,000,000 tons, whereas before the war it was about 49,000,000 tons.

New York shippers say that with freight offered so meager in comparison with available ship tonnage rates have fallen heavily in almost every trade, down practically to pre-war levels in trades where conferences are no longer in control. Decline in foreign trade has been a leading factor. In addition, there has been a demonstrable increase in ship tonnage offered. This is borne out by figures of ships entered and cleared in New York in foreign trade. In the following table they are compared with foreign trade figures reduced to 1919 basis by figuring 1919 prices as 100 per cent greater and 1920 prices as 125 per cent greater:

	1919 (Indicated)	1920	1921
Trade in- Foreign trade	134,751,000	\$4,088,000,000	97,957,000
Trade out- Foreign trade	107,074,000	\$4,241,614,000	97,957,000

Trade in 1919 at actual prices was \$1,326,556,000 and in 1920 \$9,200,000,000. These comparisons are necessarily inexact, particularly as space taken up by freight has no fixed relation to its value. But obviously foreign trade has fallen off since last year, whereas, increase in ship tonnage has been striking.

Lack of construction work during the past year has inevitably increased the need and hastened the day for a return to this highly necessary business that promises to stimulate its many allied lines. Not the least of the factors that has had a deterring effect upon construction work are the various so-called "rings" or "combinations" that have been charged with holding up prices and with the revelations made in New York it is not unlikely that one restraining influence on lower prices may be removed and give that much renewed impetus to the construction work so pressingly needed. Ample capital is bound to come to the relief of this situation with the recession from the abnormally high rates of interest that have been exacted in other less essential lines.

Railroad Situation
The railroad transportation condition in the United States has been improved, although there are many problems to be worked out by the officials who took back the roads from the government to private control last March. In addition to the loans made by the government, revolving fund private financing to the extent of several hundred million dollars was undertaken. Gross earnings have increased but expenses have multiplied so that the net earnings have not shown a corresponding increase during the coming year as prices fall large sums will be spent on new equipment that promises business for the various equipment companies and the steel industry, which at the present time is running far below capacity.

Bank clearings for the past year have failed to make any new high records, but domestic financial conditions after the various strains are considered quite sound. As an indication for the rest of the country the New York Federal Reserve Bank statement may serve.

The bank earned in 1920 approximately 210 per cent on its capital stock, with total earnings of \$51,500,000. The bank paid approximately \$1,500,000 in dividends of 8 per cent to its stockholders, added about \$11,000,000 to its profit and loss surplus, as provided by the Federal Reserve Act, and will pay to the United States Treasury about \$39,000,000 in lieu of a franchise tax. Discussing the earnings, the bank says in part:

"These earnings are a direct measure of the credit expansion or inflation which our war financing necessitated. They are also a direct measure of the utility of the Federal Reserve Bank in providing such credit as business conditions necessitated."

"Federal Reserve Bank earnings when transferred to the government may be used by it only to place additional gold behind the greenbacks or to retire government bonds. In this way the earnings so directly toward correcting the inflation which called the earnings into existence."

Discussing the decline in the public debt of about \$2,500,000,000, or 9.7 per cent, the bank says:

"The greater part of the debt reduction has been effected in the floating debt, which is composed of unmaturing loan and tax certificates of indebtedness. The decline in the outstanding volume of these certificates, since August 31, 1919, was \$1,621,000,000, a reduction of 41.2 per cent. During the calendar year 1920 the decline was \$945,000,000, or 28.9 per cent."

BRITISH LEATHER AND HIDE MARKET

Banks Sell Out Some Stocks They Had Advanced Money on—Conditions Generally Dull

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The slump in the hide market continues. Best ox sold recently in Bernondsey from 74d. to 73d., showing a further decline of 1d. to 1d. Cows also fell in the same ratio, and horse dropped 2s. to 3s. each. Calves were weaker, and again fell 1d. to 1d. Wool skins were in poor demand, and best only made 7s. 9d. each, the declines on the various classes ranging from 6d. to 12d. a skin.

There is little doing in foreign hides, as tanners are still reducing input. Sales are reported of Smithfield tanneries at 11d. c. l. f. and Anglo S. American at 11d. c. l. f. In the leather trade business all round is stagnant; tanners are pressing sales, and there is a little panicky feeling among them in view of the continuous drop in raw stock. Quite good class dry hide bends are now selling at 22d. to 24d., while pinned offal is being "slaughtered" right and left. There is no demand for rough dressing leather as Walbail carriers are very short of orders. Upper leather sells only in small parcels and at very cut prices. The glacé kid market is demoralized owing to the banks selling out stocks of imported leather which they have advanced against. The total value of imported dressed leather to the end of November amounted to £11,534,320, as compared with £16,788,329, for same period of last year. America's glacé kid bill amounted to £4,371,665, patent £290,208, and all other sorts to £1,957,769.

The shoe trade is still dull and output limited. Imports for January to November were valued at £2,844,866, and exports at £6,729,353. Northampton operatives have solidly voted for restriction of output by the rejection of the existing system of allowing piecework and daywork methods with no limit of output or wages. They propose to substitute a system in favor of a daywork system with a limit of output and wages.

Generally, steady in London market

LONDON, England—Notwithstanding moderate provincial commercial failures the stock exchange markets generally were steady yesterday. The undertone gave evidence of stability. A holiday feeling prevailed. Realizing made the oil group flabby.

Amsterdam resold Royal Dutch, Shell Transport & Trading at 15-16-16. Mexican Eagle was quoted at 6 1/2, extra dividend and bonus. Rumors about various new issues of capital unsettled the industrial section. Mines were neglected. Dollar descriptions were irregular.

Following mixed movements at New York home and Argentine rails were firm, although changes in prices were narrow. Gilt-edged investment issues scored further gains. Foreign loans were checked.

RESERVE STOCKS OF PETROLEUM INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The establishment of new records in production and importation of petroleum during November made possible an increase in reserve stocks of more than 3,000,000 barrels, according to figures made public by the United States Geological Survey.

Production in the United States in November averaged 1,308,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,287,871 barrels in October and 1,267,966 in September. The total produced in November was 39,090,000 barrels. The total imports of crude oil in November were 13,750,199 barrels, compared with 11,361,376 barrels in October. Exports in November were 634,794 barrels.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Dec. 31 Dec. 2
U. S. Lib 3 1/2% 90.90 89.90
U. S. Lib 4 1/2% 85.70 84.80
U. S. Lib 5 1/2% 85.10 84.00
U. S. Lib 6 1/2% 84.40 83.40
U. S. Lib 7 1/2% 83.70 82.70
U. S. Lib 8 1/2% 83.00 82.00
U. S. Victory 4 1/2% 96.00 94.96
U. S. Victory 5 1/2% 96.00 94.96
Belgium external 7 1/2% 95 1/2
City of Bern, Swit. 8 1/2% 98 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6 1/2% 78 1/2
City of Lyons 6 1/2% 75 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2% 94 1/2
City of Zurich 6 1/2% 94 1/2
Copenhagen 5 1/2% 72 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5 1/2% 98 1/2
Dom. of Canada 6 1/2% 98 1/2
Dom. of Canada 7 1/2% 98 1/2
French Government 5 1/2% 100 1/2
Japan 5 1/2% 103 1/2
Switzerland 5 1/2% 103 1/2
Tokyo 5 1/2% 103 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2% 102 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 6 1/2% 102 1/2
Mexico 5 1/2% 40 38 1/2

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Absence of selling pressure resulted in higher prices in the wheat market yesterday. March wheat opened at 1.64 1/2 and May at 1.61. March closed at 1.65 1/2 and May at 1.63. Corn advanced slightly. May closing at 7 1/2 and July at 7 1/2. There was little business in hogs, quotations being 35 cents to 50 cents lower.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FRENCH LOAN
PARIS, France—Official announcement has been made that subscriptions to the new French national loan, so far as known, aggregate 27,000,000,000 francs. Of the total 14,500,000,000 francs, was new money.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE GROWTH

Remarkable Progress Is Shown by Comparative Figures for October, When Exports Were 90 Per Cent of Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Industrial and trade restoration, which has been going on quite rapidly in France, showed remarkable progress in October, as indicated by comparative figures on exports and imports. The return of the customs officials gave the total exports in October as 2,332,500,000 francs, against 2,590,000,000 francs in imports. This means that the exports are 90 per cent of the imports.

Taking figures over a long period, the statistics of French foreign trade

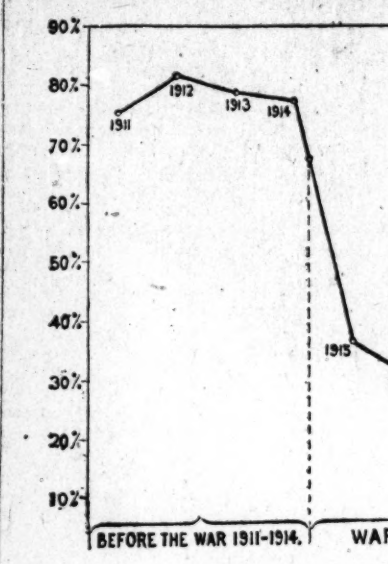


Chart traces proportion since 1911 to October, 1920, in which month the exports reached the high-water mark of 90 per cent of the imports

for the first 10 months of this year show a visible excess of imports over exports of only 58 per cent, whereas in 1913 the visible excess was in the neighborhood of 25 per cent—a proportion formerly amply compensated in the nation's trade balance by foreign expenditure in France and interest on French investments abroad.

When the figure of 58 per cent, arrived at by means of October trade returns, is compared with the corresponding figures for the six preceding years, the extent of the improvement is fully realized. The percentage of excess import values over export values for each of the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:

	P. C.
1914	31
1915	180
1916	232
1917	356
1918	372
1919	242
1920 (10 months)	58

Exports for October alone increased 1,304,000,000 francs, as compared with the same month of 1919, while the month's imports for the first time since the war showed a decrease. This decrease, moreover, amounted to no less than 225,000,000 francs, bringing the improvement in the month's trade balance to 1,529,000,000 francs, as compared with October, 1919.

The following figures in millions of francs show how the trade balance for the first 10 months of 1920 has been improved to the extent of nearly 9,000,000,000 francs:

	Jan to Oct '19	Jan to Oct '20	Increase
Exports	2,733	18,890	11,157
Imports	27,397	28,784	2,387
Improvement in trade balance			8,770

France's industrial recovery is shown by these export figures of important products for seven months, compared with corresponding periods of 1919 and 1918:

	1918	1919	1920
Food products	127	233	1249
Metallurgical products	424	890	1356
Silkstuffs, etc.	85	169	1060
Woolen & cotton textiles	153	255	1057
Articles of Paris	258	314	1149
Chemical products	251	263	985
Automobiles, etc.	74	147	848

Manufacturing industries are rapidly resuming operations in the devastated district. This is shown by a report of the Office of Industrial Reconstruction, which has been investigating the restoration of factories and workshops which, before the war, employed more than 20 workmen. Of the 4321 establishments in which inquiries have been made, 3392 have resumed work in whole or in part.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Friday's Trade Parity
Sterling \$3.51 1/2 \$3.52 1/2 \$4.6665
Francs (French) .0592 .0592 .1920
Francs (Belgian) .0623 .0623 .1920
Lira .0249 .0249 .1920
Guilder .02128 .3130 .4020
German mark .0137 .0137 .2350
Canadian dollar .8638 .866 .
Argentine pesos .33125 .4245

Standard Bonds

Since the middle of October, the decline in Bond Prices has cancelled the rise which started last August. In the meantime important liquidation in commodities, Securities and Labor has brought appreciably nearer the improvement in fundamental conditions on which Bond Prices are based.

We recommend the purchase of standard bonds at present prices and will send list of selected issues on request.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co.

Members New York, Chicago and Boston Stock Exchanges

50 Congress Street

Boston, Mass.

Telephone 4060 Main.

FURTHER GAINS IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The final session of 1920 of the stock exchange yesterday was marked by gains by many securities, especially industrials and specialties. Some of the leaders reacted in the final hour but the general short covering continued right up to the close, which was easy. The total sales involved 1,216,700 shares.

The bond market was active and indicated a revival of investment buying. The money market was easy even in the face of the heavy shifting of funds necessary at this period of the year. Call money for the day was steady at 7 per cent.

Final dealings were marked by reaction from the day's highest levels. Steel common sold off to 81. Studebaker to 44 1/2, Baldwin to 85, Southern Pacific to 99 1/2, Chandler to 63 1/2, and Mexican Petroleum to 156 1/2. At the close American International 41, up 3 1/2; Anaconda 33 1/2, up 2 1/2; Cuba Cane 23 1/2, up 3 1/2.

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Cash dividends distributed in the final quarter by 27 cotton mill corporations of this city amounted to \$1,532,085, an average of 2.7 per cent. The total disbursement for the year was \$5,758,465, representing 18.12 per cent on an invested capital stock of \$56,822,000.

In addition to the cash dividends, the Nonquit Company made a stock dividend of 100 per cent, and the Manomet distributed a stock dividend of 66 2/3 per cent, representing \$2,000,000 in each case.

STOCK DIVIDENDS OF COTTON MILLS

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina—Twenty-one cotton mills in Spartanburg County, having a total capital stock of \$8,908,900 in January last, have paid stock dividends amounting to \$6,053,000 and cash dividends amounting to \$2,099,049.50 during the year ended December 31, according to figures compiled by A. H. Law & Co. for the Spartanburg Journal.

The stock dividends represent for the most part profits accumulated during the era of high prices prevailing since 1915, but which were not distributed until after the United States Supreme Court declared early last summer that stock dividends were not taxable.

EXCHANGE RATE AND TRADE STAGNATION

Reforms in Currency Necessary to Stimulate Buying and Restore Sound Basis, Says English Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"The ability of certain countries to buy depends upon the reform of their currencies, and it is only by stages that we can hope to reach a sound basis, but the intermediate stage may possibly be found in the system of a gold exchange standard, as in the case of India, or alternatively and preferably, a sterling exchange standard which, owing to the depreciation in sterling, would be easier of attainment but equally effective," stated Mr. F. C. Goodenough, the chairman of Barclay's Bank Limited, recently at Liverpool when he addressed the Liverpool & District Bankers Institute on the subject of Indian currency and exchanges.

After dealing with the history of the rupee, the silver standard, the gold exchange standard, and the present transition period, Mr. Goodenough explained in detail the functions of India council bills, reserve councils, the gold standard reserve, etc., laying particular stress on the system generally known as the "gold exchange standard."

A "gold exchange standard" does not require the utilization of gold for purposes of currency, but it rests on the provision by the government of the country of foreign remittances in gold, or the equivalent of gold, at a fixed minimum rate, and in order to do this, it is usually convenient to maintain a substantial reserve abroad for the purpose of providing for these remittances. There is not necessarily any undertaking by the government to convert its currency, whatever may be the particular form of currency in use, into gold, but the government guarantees to purchase or sell foreign exchange at rates equivalent to the gold import and export parities.

Mr. Goodenough regarded this as a most efficient system and one which might with advantage be adapted to the needs of certain continental countries. It might even be in the nature of an insurance premium for the trade of this country that we should help them to take this step.

Trade Depends on Exchange

Mr. Goodenough emphasized that the question which, more than any other, was engaging our attention today was that of the foreign exchanges, and it was realized that upon the condition of the exchanges depended to a very large degree the trade and industry of this country. The present stagnation was largely connected with the prevailing condition of the exchanges, and it was hoped that if some plan could be devised for improving those exchanges which were against us, we could more easily pay our debts, and that if, on the other hand, the exchanges, or some of them, which were in our favor, could be established we should be less open to the danger of competition.

"The world is today in that condition," said Mr. Goodenough in conclusion, "which the Prime Minister described so vividly in his speech to the Federation of British Industries recently—one-half of it is over-stocked with goods for sale, while the other half is willing to buy but cannot pay. The market is there, but the door is closed to the seller and to the buyer; unless we put our shoulders to it and force open the door, either the goods or the buyers or both will perish."

REPORT ON BUSINESS HOUSES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial failures in the United States during 1920 totaled \$831 for \$287,772,471, according to preliminary figures of R. G. Dun & Co., compared with 6451 failures for slightly more than \$113,000,000 in 1919. In six months of 1920 failures were fewer in number but much larger in loss than in the similar 1919 period. In the last three months of 1920 total liabilities was \$121,195,000, or \$6,000,000 above the total for the whole year 1919. Failures by quarters as compiled by the agency follow:

	1920	1919
No. Failures	1627	1904
Liabilities	\$28,772,471	\$113,000,000
1st quarter	1725	57,041,377
2nd quarter	2031	79,835,503
3rd quarter	2031	79,835,503
4th quarter	3448	121,195,000
Year	8331	287,772,471

PIPE PRICES REDUCED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Republic Iron & Steel Company announces a cut of \$7 a ton on standard pipe and \$10 a ton on oil country pipe. This is the first cut in pipe prices by the independents and brings prices down to the industrial board's level.

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Thurs. prev. day	Thurs. day ago	Thurs. 3 days ago
20 rails	75.56	75.56	75.56
20 industrials	70.03	70.03	70.03
20 coppers	21.91	21.91	21.91

The First National Bank of Boston

Transacts commercial banking business of every nature.

Capital, Surplus and Profits

\$37,500,000

MUSIC

Music in Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — At its tenth concert on December 31 the Boston Symphony Orchestra played the following program: Tchaikovsky, "Manfred" symphony op. 58; Grieg, "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan"; Saint-Saens, second concerto for piano in G minor; Lalo, overture to "Le Roi d'Ys"; Percy Grainger was the pianist.

Tchaikovsky's "Manfred" has not been heard here in some years and is something of a novelty for that reason. The freshness of the themes and the brightly colored orchestration are remarkable still. For all its morbid wailing, its fruitfulness, its pure and unadorned melodrama, this music shows the unmistakable marks of genius. The performance was above criticism. Mr. Montoux's understanding of the score was perfect. He played it sincerely, in the true romantic manner.

Grieg's "Kubla Khan" played for the first time a little over a year ago did not produce a different impression than on that occasion. The composer has well assimilated the means of expression adopted by composers of the present time. It is artfully constructed music, picturesque, effective, and at certain moments expressive. There is a noticeable absence of a distinctive, personal note, however.

Would that Mr. Grainger had chosen another and more novel concerto. One associates him with less hackneyed, familiar music. His reading was remarkable, nevertheless, for its rhythmic life and fire. His performance was without affectation, sincere, in the spirit of the music. Lalo's Overture is agreeable music, a useful piece for rounding out a program. The playing of the orchestra throughout the afternoon was particularly beautiful in tone and phrasing.

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois — Cyril Scott and his compositions were the chief features of interest at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, December 23-24. The British composer appeared as the interpreter at the piano of his concerto and as conductor of two orchestras for orchestra. Mr. Scott is not enthusiastic as to his manner. His is the deportment of one who, having tried the things of art and life, has retired from the struggle with both rather disillusioned and a little tired. His playing of his own concerto was effective and, since the work is far from being easy, executively brilliant. The composer, however, would seem to have no imputation of virtuosity, either as to the material in the concerto itself or as to his presentation of it.

The music is, as with most of Mr. Scott's music, obvious in character. It relies for its effectiveness upon color rather than upon theme and the piano is employed much in the same fashion as the celesta, the xylophone and other percussive instruments in Mr. Scott's tonal armamentarium. For 15 minutes or so one may listen to the tintinnulation with a certain feeling of pleasure, but a whole concerto's worth of Scottish color ends by becoming tiresome. The piano's color was conducted by the composer himself and that musician probably was more picturesque than efficient to the members of the orchestra; but those gentlemen have played too often under strange conductors to be disconcerted by Mr. Scott's methods of beating time. The compositions were worth hearing. The composer's sense of color stood him in good stead and as the piano's color was short the kaleidoscopic instrumental effects and the exhaustive harmonic scheme were attractive to the ear.

The remainder of the program was made up of Dvorak's "Othello" overture and the third symphony by Alfvén. The playing of these under the direction of Mr. Stock was brilliant indeed.

The performances of the Chicago Opera Association have included two works which were given for the first time this season. One of these, Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," was interpreted December 22; the other, Wagner's "Lohengrin," was offered to the public December 24. It would be an exaggeration to declare that Donizetti's opera has any qualities in it that appeal to twentieth-century connoisseurs, but interest in the occasion by the appearance of Mr. Bonci, who is a notable exponent of bel canto.

"Lohengrin" was presented in English and by a cast that—with the exception of Miss Rosa Raisa and Mr. Cottrill—was made up of native singers. Debate has raged furiously over the question of opera in the vernacular, and Wagner's composition at the Auditorium has not succeeded in settling it. It would seem, after all, that all the potter has been made about something that does not matter very much. Comparatively little of the text of "Lohengrin" was carried to the ears of the audience, which, if it was sensible, acquiesced in the details of the story before the curtain rose on the opening scene.

Edward Johnson sang with admirable elegance and beauty of tone the music of the title rôle, and Miss Raisa, not quite so insouciant in Anglo-German opera as in "Tosca" or "Il Trovatore," was appealing as Elsa. Cyrena van Gordon, inarticulate as to the text of her part, acted Ortrude with some power and sang it with enthusiasm. Mr. Kreidler was the Teutonic knight of the east and a good one, by what is known as an automatic recitativo lighter, and the comfortable, little, six-room, cottage house for years occupied by the keeper of the light has been vacated. With the condition that it be removed within six months, the

to bring lively satisfaction to those who hear them.
At a matinee on Christmas Day a performance of Leoncavallo's "Edipo Re" was followed by a program of diversions set forth by the ballet under the direction of Pavley and Oukrainy. Of these the most novel and the most interesting was an "interpretation" of Schubert's unfinished symphony—one that contained much of that grace and beauty that the two dancers and their ballet have taught the public to expect from them.

Philadelphia Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The week-end concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra had no remarkable heresies or heterodoxies to broach, and indeed a program of sharp challenges to conservatism and of futuristic dissonances would not have been welcomed by the season. Dr. Stokowski offered Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fetes," and Wagner's "Rienzi" overture. It is the fashion to deprecate the exuberant simplicity of Beethoven's rural music, as it is to disparage "the puerilities of Haydn." We still, in our ingenuousness here in Philadelphia, prefer Beethoven to the newest futurist. The artless legend of the Sixth Symphony, with its babble of the brook, its parliament of the birds, its rucious thunderstorm, softening away to a shepherd psalm of thankfulness and peace—all these made for a half hour of pure and tranquilizing enjoyment. After all, as Clive Newcome said, art is a calm, not a fever.

At the start of the Hungarian Rhapsody, as in "The Preludes," Liszt seems to have his cheeks stuffed out like a squirrel, for the declamation of the grandiose, the pretentious and the ornate. If it is the abrasive processes of time, some of what seemed pure gold wears away to pinchbeck in Liszt's music, it would be false and foolish to deny the melodramatic spell and at times the genuine splendor of the orchestration. For a marked contrast in building a program, Liszt, like Berlioz, is an unfailing first aid to the conductor. The audience heartily enjoyed him. Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fetes" had witherproof in them of twinkling gossamer transcendences and of other stuff from the dream-world, and then a merry stridency and blattancy of carnival. It was good to hear Wagner again, on the large plan though of the early period of "Rienzi." Mrs. Olga Samaroff continued the important series of recitals in which she is giving Philadelphia the 32 Beethoven sonatas. A box-office wiser might think of her enterprise as a theatrical manager contemplated the giving of a Shakespeare season; the answer in this case is that every recital all but fills a room that holds about a thousand persons, and the audience, exceptionally musical, listens as if it were sentient stone.

LYNCHING RECORD SHOWS DECREASE

TUSKEGEE, Alabama — Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public yesterday. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched last year, as compared with 83 in 1919, and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 55 instances in 1920, officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report showed. 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in 4 others these mobs were fired upon, 7 of the attackers being killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases, prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south, and 9 in the north and west. One was a Negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

By states, lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS URGED

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Closer relations between the two greatest English-speaking nations were urged by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes in a talk before the American-British Federation in this city. "There was never a time," he declared, "when the American people as a whole were on such good terms with the British as now. Natural ties, chief among them, language and religion, are binding the finer fibers of both lands into closer union with every passing day. There is no greater enemy to civilization than the man who tries to drive a wedge between the two great nations. In feeling warmly for Great Britain, on the other hand, there is no contradiction in being loyal to the United States, for, as in family life, love for other children need have no effect upon the love for one's own. And so the American who stands up for Britain now need never go back on Bunker Hill and what it stands for in American history."

KEEPER NO LONGER NEEDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Massachusetts — For nearly two years the light on Egg Rock, known to every mariner along the north Atlantic coast, has been replaced by what is known as an automatic recitativo lighter, and the comfortable, little, six-room, cottage house for years occupied by the keeper of the light has been vacated. With the condition that it be removed within six months, the

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND FARMS
For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston, New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida, send for our new catalog. CHAS. O. CLAPP COMPANY, 204 South Street, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
BEAUTIFULLY furnished 4-room modern housekeeping apartment, all outside rooms. Tel. Back Bay (Boston) 6114.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

LABOR, well heated rooms with or without board in quiet residential section of Brookline. Three minutes from Coolidge Corner. Reasonable rates. Tel. Brookline 7211-R. 46 Steadman St., Brookline.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER, single young woman, Protestant, 1st and 2nd grade, private school, suburb Chicago; board, room, laundry included; send qualifications to: Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TEACHER, single man, Protestant, good disposition; math, and history, private school; suburban Chicago; board, room, laundry included; send qualifications to: Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, gentlewoman, excellent references as to character and ability; good cook; pleasant personality; board, room, laundry included; send qualifications to: Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois.

FOR SALE

40 ACRES best rice land, 2000 an acre for quick sale. Write twice that. Terms. A. W. FORTNEY, Maxwell, Calif.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, 101 Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "God." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CALIFORNIA

GLENDALE

GLENDALE DYE WORKS
Expert Cleaning and Pressing
125-A E. Grand Boulevard Glendale 201

HOLLYWOOD

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
Distinctive Merchandise in All Lines
The store that specializes in your patronage
2615-17 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
Phone 6700-02—H 1281

Hollywood Hardware Co., Inc.
6414 Hollywood Blvd.
Shafer's Battery and Ignition Shop
6886 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 3628.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

SECURITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES
HOLLYWOOD BRANCH AND CARMENIA AVE.
G. G. Greenwald, Vice-President and Manager

Among the Best in the West

HOLLYWOOD CITY DYE WORKS

6420 Hollywood Boulevard
M. R. AUSTIN, Owner
HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB
Perfect French Dry Cleaners
1508 Cahuenga St.—Hollywood 3086

Hollywood Boot Shop

6487 Hollywood Blvd. 577101
Fine Footwear—Hosiery
Modern Shoe Repairs—Our best will call

ASTHOLZ SHOE STORE

Shoe, Hosiery, everything for the foot.
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
6420 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

ROAD WORK PROPOSED TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Work on public highways as a partial remedy for unemployment will be discussed at a national good roads congress and exposition to be held in Chicago, February 8 to 12, the American Road Builders' Association announces. Practically 1,000,000,000 has been made available for road work in 1921, it adds, \$540,800,000 having been appropriated recently in 16 states alone, \$160,000,000 made available through federal aid, and \$276,200,000 provided through direct levies by states and counties. A large amount of road work throughout the United States is expected in 1921.

WAR ABOLISHMENT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Association to Abolish War, which suspended activities during the war, met recently in this city to reorganize and formulate a policy. Charles F. Dole, the president of the association, urged the need of a society which would "not abandon the fight against war in national crises." It was voted to send letters of commendation to General Pershing, Congressman Mondell and Senator Borah for recent public utterances advocating disarmament. It was planned to organize groups in all cities and towns.

LARGE PLANT TO RESUME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FALL RIVER, Massachusetts — Full time operations will be resumed by the American Printing Company, one of the largest cotton manufacturing and printing plants in the world, next Monday morning. Five thousand employees will resume work on a six-day schedule. The plant has been closed for the past 10 days and previous to that was operated only on part time.

CALIFORNIA

HOLLYWOOD

CHARLES A. BERT
Plumbing and Gas Fitting
2222 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 222-20019

Baker-Hertzer Co.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW DRY GOODS STORE
Across from the Postoffice
DRY GOODS MILLINERY READY-TO-WEAR
2245-2270 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 47888

HEYWOOD'S

6410 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
Furnishings—Dry Goods—Holly 1080

LONG BEACH

WALTER R. ROBBINS CO.
JEWELRY
248 Pine Ave. Long Beach, Calif.

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring

Clothes of Quality
at Reasonable Prices
1512 15th St. Long Beach, Calif.

QUALITY BOOT SHOP

133 PINE AVENUE 400 PINE AVENUE
Long Beach Agents for the
"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE
HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies
117 PINE AVENUE

JOHN H. HOOD

THE Accommodating Grocer, 1785 E. Fourth St.
CARSON'S
124 American Ave. MEATS AND GROCERIES

Buffums'

Formerly The Mercantile Co.
Pine Ave at Broadway
LONG BEACH, CALIF.
The maximum of Quality; the utmost in Service; and top Values always.

Walk-Over-Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE
220 PINE AVENUE
MEYER MILLINERY
312 Pine Avenue
JOHNSON & KENDALL
High Grade
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
184-186 West Broadway

Buchanan & Smith

327-329 PINE AVE.
Women's Wear and Millinery in
Superior Styles and Qualities.
F. B. SILVERWOOD'S
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
12 PINE AVENUE

LOS ANGELES

ELECTRICAL

HOUSEHOLD

LABOR SAVING

NECESSITIES

F. E. NEWBURY

ELECTRIC COMPANY
724 So. Olive Street
Phone BRIDGE 5113-12425
During the CLEAN-UP and PAINT-UP SEASON
Visit 928 South Main Street
718 PINE STREET

The PATTON PAINT COMPANY

Dresslar Hat & Shoe Co.
4 STORES
Store No. 1—1147-51 W. WASHINGTON ST.
Store No. 2—2401-3 SO. HOOPER ST.
Store No. 3—857-9 SO. VERMONT AVE.
Store No. 4—203-04 SO. WESTERN AVE.

CROWN LAUNDRY AND CLEANING CO.

Best in Quality and Service
Fine Finished and Ready Dry Laundry
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Telephone: Smith 845-5068

Paris Dye Works

French Dry Cleaners
KODAKS
And Everything That Goes With Them
EARL V. LEWIS
225 West Fourth 308 West Seventh

Walk-Over-Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN
612 SOUTH BROADWAY AND
320 SOUTH SPRING COR. 4TH ST.

BOOS Bros.

CAFETERIAS
436-42 So. Hill St. 321 West Fifth St.
648 So. Broadway 325 So. Broadway

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

COL. C. F. CALHOUN
1911 So. Burlington Ave.—21940
ARNOLD ROSS
Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Specialties
225 West Fifth Street

PASADENA

Eldred's Flower Shop
220 East Colorado Street, P. O. 227
FLOWERS TELEGRAPH DELIVERY

SHOES

For Every Member of the Family
MORSE-ROCKWAY SHOE CO.
108 E. Colorado Street
The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the

Union National

and the
Union Trust and Savings

CALIFORNIA

PASADENA

Walk-Over-Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BARNETT'S WALK-OVER STORE
20 EAST COLORADO STREET

J. W. Mather Co.

DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Apparel.
Featuring style and quality combined with individual service.
Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena.
An accommodating store.

DRY GOODS

And Ready to Wear
Gossard Corsets
Graduate Corsetiere
HERTEL'S
Royal-Yosemite Laundry
Laundries and Dry Cleaners

French Hand Work—

Every Piece Perfect
Rug and Curtain Cleaning
465 S. Raymond Ave.—Tel. Colorado 67
NOLD FURNITURE CO., INC.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE
Leathers, Cleanables, Refrigerators, Hoosier Kitchens, Cabinets, Acorn Ranges, Lloyd Loom Woven Bed Carriages.

Pasadena

Furniture Co.
Established 1894
BOOKS KODAKS
STATIONERY
40 East Colorado St. Pasadena, Calif.

PICTURE FRAMING

STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
41 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1088
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Engraved or Printed
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

SAN DIEGO

Hazard-Gould Hardware Co.
241 Bay St. 2nd and 3rd
Adjoining Union Bldg. Lobby
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
1188 A. M. RAINFORD
1115 Fourth Street

The Boston Store

A Store for Women
Known in San Diego for the dependably good quality of its merchandise, the excellence of its value and service.
—WOMEN'S SUITS —COATS
—DRESSES
—UNDERWEAR —CORSETS
—HOSIERY —GLOVES —NOTIONS
—DRESS AND WASH GOODS
—SILKS —LINENS —LACES

BLED SOLE COMPANY

HOME FURNISHERS
and DECORATORS
HAMILTON'S
Grocers — Sixth and C

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

6 W. Cor. 5th and Broadway
Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Profits all earned
\$600,000.
Boldrick Shoe Co.
946 FIFTH STREET
Lewis Shoe Co.
S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets
LENOX CAFETERIA
1058 Fifth St.

Morgan's Cafeteria

1040-SIXTH ST.
PRINTING
FRYE & SMITH
850 3d Street
Ingersoll Candy Co.
FINE CANDIES
1015 Fifth Street
THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway
SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
620 C Street
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

SANTA BARBARA

Jenrich's
SANTA BARBARA
DRY GOODS AND WOMEN'S APPAREL
SANTA BARBARA DRY CLEANING COMPANY
1181 State St. Phone 457
Finest of work carefully done.
MRS. ANNA PETERSEN MATTHEW
1201 De La Vina Street
Telephone Brookline 5620
Experienced Modiste (25 yrs). Also remodeling.

CALIFORNIA

SANTA BARBARA

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Commercial Trust and Savings Department
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO
Cleaning and Dyeing
DAVID WEBER
THE MAN WHO KNOWS
Phone Douglas 028

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
Dunham Bros.
67 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
MARK DOWN SALE
Monday, January 3rd
Our Entire Stock of
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts
and Men's and Boys' Clothing
Greatly reduced from our usual low prices.
Tell Your Friends Up One Flight

ONE of best farms in region

50 acres, electric power; near high school; pine timber lot; keep 20 cows; 100 apple trees; not a rock, private water supply; fine house 10 rooms; stock barn, all poultry plant; \$8000; easy terms, with 40 tons hay, heavy team, 13 head of stock, poultry, modern machinery, tools, wagon, C. J. JOHNSON, Auburn, Me.

Caplan

144 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Tel. Back Bay 6988-6984 BOSTON, MASS.
MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
20 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Smith & McCance

2 PARK ST., BOSTON
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals.
Any Magazine or Book—no matter where published—can be had of us.
LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

LEWANDOS

284 Boylston Street
71 Temple Place
248 Huntington Avenue
19 Summer Street
29 State Street
Telephone Back Bay 3900
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

F. KNIGHT & SON

40 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON
Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it safe to entrust the removal of packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

BOOKBINDING

WM. S. LOCKE
10 WASHINGTON STREET, NORTH, BOSTON
Tel. B. 2401
BRUSHES, DISTERS AND JANITOR and Public Buildings.
64 High St. H. WOODCROFT & CO. Boston, Mass.
FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Engraving, Etching, Photo and Wood Engraving
11 HAYMARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Back Bay 2230 Estab. 1880

ANTIQUES

Colonial furniture and china of all kinds at
SAMPSON'S
56 PEMBERTON SQ., BOSTON
COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP 156 Mass. Ave.
Boston—Waters, Kayser silk underwear; hosiery gloves, kimono, trousers and ivy corsets.

EARLE HAT SHOP

Sale of Hats
201 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
WILLIAM E. HAND CO., Inc.
44 LARGES STREET, Boston
Men's soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed. Women's Hats cleaned and retrimmed.

Adams & Swett

Rug and Garment Cleaners
Specialists in Oriental Rugs
130 Kenble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1836

BROOKLINE

THOMAS
Purveyors of Fine Sea Foods
WASHINGTON SQUARE
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Phone Brookline 4163, 6980, 6400
LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundries
1310 Beacon Street
Telephone Brookline 5620
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

NEW YORK

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

TOSCANINI AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

La Scala Orchestra, Toscanini, conductor—First American appearance, Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of December 31, 1920. The program: *Viviani*, concerto in A minor, arranged for string orchestra by Sam. Franko; *Beethoven*, symphony No. 4 in C minor, op. 41; Debussy, "Iberia" orchestral pictures, No. 7; Respighi, "Fountains of Rome" symphonic poem; Wagner, prelude and *Lohengrin* from "Tristan and Isolde."

NEW YORK, New York.—One thing should be borne in mind by those who listen to the group of players brought to the United States from Italy by Mr. Toscanini. It is being assembled and trained to serve, first of all, as a permanent orchestra for La Scala Opera House in Milan, as soon as that institution, the thwartings of the war and the peace settlement being ended, reopens. Now that being the case, the main question about the group is not what ability it shows, in comparison with groups organized solely for concert performance, at producing tone and at heaping sonority upon sonority in symphonic climaxes, but what promise it holds out of furnishing, when the time comes, suitable background and support for voices.

La Scala Orchestra, considered beside the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the New York Symphony Orchestra, and the National Symphony Orchestra, or any other orchestra that cherishes the traditions of German playing, sounds light and thin, just as the orchestra which Mr. Messner brought from France two years ago sounded. Under no circumstances does it give the impression of physical force putting intellect, sentiment, fancy and wit to confusion. It never perpetrates the joke of overwhelming the audience with noise. It regulates its manners to the mood of the violin and the clarinet rather than to that of the tuba and the drum.

Using, then, a comparatively small volume of tone, La Scala Orchestra is preeminently in condition for the task that awaits it next season, or later. Nobody who heard it the night it opened its American tour at the Metropolitan Opera House, and who tried to imagine it as occupying the pit in front of the stage instead of the stage itself, and as accompanying singers instead of performing alone, could doubt for a moment its perfect adaptability to the demands of opera. As far as orchestral arrangements count, probably no other company has much chance of surpassing that which will be at the famous house in Milan, if only the present plans are carried out and Mr. Toscanini and his men remain together.

So much for the matter of La Scala Orchestra's sonority. Of greater consequence than that is the balance of tone between strings, woodwinds, and brasses, which may be described as good to the last academic nicety. Not one of the three choirs is ever submerged under the others, though this means that the violins, which the American ear is willing should predominate, observe, therefore, considerable reticence. Furthermore, not a single instrument that has a definite and individual melody allotted to it by the composer is ever suffered to be overpowered by the other instruments of its choir, though this implies a strict and almost distressful self-abnegation now and then on the part of the bigger-throated instruments.

American listeners must needs feel a little troubled by that, because it is hardly a rule with them that anything so generous as the trombone, for example, shall wait upon the convenience of anything so impudent as the flute. In regard to Mr. Toscanini's conducting, perhaps the greatest surprise was its persistent naturalness and its classical correctness. Instead of making the fifth symphony of Beethoven sound different from what other conductors make it sound, he made it seem precisely itself. He showed, however, many individual traits of style, especially in gentle attack of phrases and in quick release of them, in slackening the pace for a brief time when introducing a new theme, and in bringing the general sound of the orchestra down almost to the vanishing point in order to let some undercurrent of rhythm be momentarily felt.

As if he thought people might remark upon the light power of his strings in comparison with those of American orchestras, the conductor presented for one of his numbers a concerto for string orchestra, adapted from an old-school Italian work. By his performance of this piece he proved that he had a string section of beautiful quality, capable of every degree of shading and equal to all requirements of technical execution and of interpretation, to say the least. The slow movement of this work, which is a sort of quest for first violin and first violoncello with accompaniment of strings, he directed with consummate elegance.

The "Iberia" of Debussy he set forth more or less loosely, particularly the first of the three movements, which bears a title indicating that it describes scenes in Spanish streets and on Spanish roadways. Here he made up for the opportunity which he lost, or intentionally ignored, in presenting the scherzo of the Beethoven symphony and proved himself one of the best of musical humorists. The symphonic picture postcards of Respighi, illustrating the Valle Giulia, Tritone, Trevi and Villa Medici fountains of Rome, he placed on show with the enthusiasm of an old and native guide. He did the composer the honor of presenting the last three of his pieces in the crescendo course of which he is

such a master, beginning softly with the first of the three, broadening out the tone to full strength in the second and gradually diminishing it to the final note of the last of them. In other words, he has been known, in interpreting the "Tristan and Isolde" prelude as opera conductor in New York, to employ the same scheme of crescendo, but he did otherwise on this occasion, presenting the prelude and *Lohengrin* as a single number. He must have reminded many listeners pleasantly of the days when he took part in the direction of Wagnerian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, and he gave assurance that his orchestra, when he gets it going at La Scala Opera House, will shine in the Wagnerian repertory.

"LOHENGRIN"

Carl Rosa London Season Opens

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—When Sir Thomas Beecham canceled his winter season at Covent Garden there seemed only too much ground for supposing London would be without opera for many months. Then the Carl Rosa Company stepped into the breach, courageously took Covent Garden theater for four weeks, announced an admirable series of operas, and opened triumphantly on November 22 with Wagner's "Lohengrin." A grateful public flocked to listen, an excellent performance was secured and if the season continues as well as it has begun, there should be no doubt of its success.

Of late years the chances of hearing "Lohengrin" on a large scale have been infrequent. The work was rather pushed out at Covent Garden by Wagner's later operas, and musicians who were anxious to make its acquaintance had to do so through the medium of touring companies or auxiliary enterprises. Under these conditions Wagner's operas are not impossible nor unimpressive, but they indubitably do better where there are spacious conditions to match their spacious ideas. Therefore Covent Garden with its immense stage and manifold resources remains the most suitable spot in England for their presentation. It was in this very theater that "Lohengrin" was first produced in England in May, 1875, 25 years after its first performance at Weimar under Liszt, and 27 years after its completion.

These dates are hardly creditable to English musical perception at that period, though, to the honor of Queen Victoria, it must be recorded she was anxious to hear the opera much earlier. In one of his letters, written in September, 1869, Wagner says that the Victoria has taken it into her head to hear his "Lohengrin" this winter; the director of Covent Garden Theater has looked me up, and the Queen wants "Lohengrin" in English. It would have to be in February, but I know nothing more precise about it, nor even if I shall be able to entertain it. It would be droll, though, were I to hear this work in English for the first time.

But the project came to nothing. Wagner actually heard "Lohengrin" at Vienna for the first time in May, 1861, the same year which saw his return to Germany after his long exile. He wrote, "I have just attended the rehearsal of my 'Lohengrin.' I cannot look away the incredibly moving effect of this first hearing, and the fairest and most affectionate circumstance, artistic and human, without imparting it at once to you."

One can well imagine he found it incredibly moving when one recalls the facts. "Lohengrin" had been begun in 1845 and completed in the winter of 1847-48, during his Dresden period. The Dresden Opera House, however, was mainly given over to the presentation of Donizetti; and the management who distrusted Wagner's posthumous "Lohengrin" indefinitely. Then came the revolution, and as a result Wagner became an exile. What Wagner was unable to do for himself, however, Liszt did for him, and the record of that generous friendship is one of the finest things in the history of art. It should be read at full length in Wagner's own words, and the part relevant to "Lohengrin" may be quoted here.

Wagner wrote: "At Weimar I saw him (Liszt) for the last time, when I rested in Thuringia, not yet certain whether the threatening prosecution would compel me to continue my flight from Germany. The very day when this became a certainty, I saw Liszt conducting the rehearsal of my 'Tannhäuser' and who distinguished at once my second self in his achievement. What I had felt in inventing the music, he felt in performing it; what I wanted to express in writing it down, he proclaimed in making it sound. Strange to say, through the love of this rarest friend I gained, at the moment of becoming homeless, a real home for my art, which I had longed for and sought for always in the wrong place. At the end of my last stay at Paris, when I sat brooding over my fate, my eye fell on the score of my 'Lohengrin,' totally forgotten by me. Suddenly I felt something like compassion that this music should never sound from off the pale paper. Two words I wrote to Liszt; his answer was the news that preparations for the performance were being made on the largest scale the limited means of Weimar would permit. Everything that men and circumstances could do was done in order to make the work understood. Errors and misconceptions impeded the desired success. What was to be done to supply what was wanted, so as to further the true understanding on all sides, and with it the ultimate success of the work? Liszt saw it at once and did it. He gave to the public his own impression of the work in a manner, the convincing eloquence and overpowering efficacy of which

remain unequalled. Success was his reward, and with this success he now approaches me."

The performance of "Lohengrin" on August 23, 1869, proved the turning point in Wagner's career; from that night dated the success of the Wagner movement in Germany. Not was it only a turning point in his outer affairs; it was also a central point in his artistic career. When he wrote "Lohengrin" he was aware that he had made an advance upon "Tannhäuser." This forward step, how-

ever, he willingly sacrifice a portion of the luncheon-hour and through to hear what is put before them.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Manchester College of Music on November 30, the chair was occupied by Sir Henry Miers, the vice-chancellor of the university. In the absence of Sir Thomas Beecham, the president, a year of prosperity and expansion was indicated by the annual report, whose only lament was the insufficiency of accommodation to cope with



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Toscanini

Italian conductor has begun a tour of the United States with his own orchestra

ever, took him farther away from the accepted canon of the day and increased his difficulty in obtaining recognition. From the modern point of view "Lohengrin" seems a simple enough proposition to understand, and some parts of the first and second acts, which are least like the later Wagner and more like the conventions of his youth, even strike one as a little formal and remote.

But from the beginning of the third act, when Wagner gets into his stride, one feels perfectly at home. The declamatory style becomes surcharged with melody and the music attains an eloquence that is a forerunner of the greatest scenes in "Parsifal." The linking had its origin in those legends upon which the respective libretti are based, for Lohengrin was Parsifal's son, but to Wagner the connection was more than legendary; it was the trade and the train of thought which he followed from youth to age.

In presenting "Lohengrin" at Covent Garden this season, the Carl Rosa Company have preserved, in the main, this element of lofty dignity. The scenery is good and though none of the singers are of "star" rank, they do their parts with an unassuming loyalty to the intentions of the composer and a certain impersonality of utterance which allow one to regard them as types rather than individuals. William Boland, as Lohengrin, sang with real perception and Beatrice Miranda's Elsa of Brabant was entirely on the right lines. In both cases the singing was better than the acting but the artists wisely did not attempt to compensate for what they lacked by exaggeration or tricks of the trade, and thus left imagination free to play round and amplify their sound performances. Doris Woodall was the Ortrud. Her voice was rather too like Beatrice Miranda's in quality, and therefore robbed the second act, between the two women, of some of its force, but she was quite efficient in the part. Harry Brindle, Klingsor, and Booth Hitchen as Henry the Fowler, Frederick Telramund and the Royal Herald completed the cast. At moments the chorus was somewhat shaky in musicianship, though fair as to vocal quality, and the orchestra was extremely good. Charles Webber conducted.

The performance was so excellent, judged as a whole, that perhaps it is ungracious to single out small points for comment, but even on the stage the power of make-believe should not be strained too far; the case with which Lohengrin overthrew Telramund in the two combats did strike one as unnatural. Hoeffner, in a résumé of the plot, wrote of Lohengrin's easy victory over Telramund. As staged by the Carl Rosa Company both victories appeared to be so easy that one could only suppose Lohengrin had gained them by quelling his opponent with his eye.

At a recent Philadelphia musical Miss Helen Stanley made herself much wanted for another visit at no far-off date by the excellent way she sang all sorts of things, old and new, among them Moffatt's taking arrangement of an old Scotch border nurse's song, "Hush-a-ba-birdie, croon." Pearl Curran's "Rain," Mary Helen Brown's "The Response," and Lucile Crews' "Transgression" were other numbers. Hans Kildner gave a serenely dignified recital on the cello, and began with a Bach prelude and fugue played alone. Elsewhere Ellis Hamman supplied an accompaniment of hand and mind. Mr. Kildner brings a large voice out of his cello without letting it thicken to rancousness; he classifies himself with two other admirable cellists lately heard here—Jean Bedetti and Michael Penha.

MUSIC NOTES

The Midday Concert in Manchester, England, has won a new recruit and its popularity seems now to be established. The Brodsky Quartet has come into line with so many other of the chamber music agencies, and after more than 20 successive seasons of evening concerts has decided to give five short midday concerts, of one hour each, beginning at 1 o'clock. The first concert has already been given with satisfying results as regards attendance. Short concerts of good music held in the center of the town, are welcomed by business men

A SWEDISH BALLET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—What is the Swedish ballet? If one wished to be epigrammatic one would say that the Swedish ballet is merely the Russian ballet, without the novelty and wonderful vim that marked the earlier representations of the latter organization. But this would not be a sufficiently ample statement of the case. The Swedish ballets which have, we are told, been given for the first time on any stage in the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, are certainly worth seeing and they have characteristics of their own. The attempt may not be altogether successful, but at least the attempt is made to create a new native art. While it is true that the Swedish ballet has much in common with the Ballet Russe, nevertheless the promoters disclaim all comparison or competition with the fantastic colored dances of Russia.

John Borlin, who is the principal Swedish dancer, possesses a splendid technique, even if it would be unfair to measure him with Nijinsky. It was explained that after his successful appearance in Paris last year, the idea occurred to Mr. Rolf de Maré to bring to Paris a whole troop of Swedish dancers. At the Opéra-Royal of Stockholm the ballet was not essentially Swedish, in the opinion of Mr. de Maré who had been brought up in Sweden and who believed that the rustic art of the dance in Sweden had preserved a freshness and a naïveté that might properly be brought to the attention of the European public. The picturesque costumes and the popular dances to folk music might be excellently employed by dancers who possessed a technical training. He believed that what had been neglected by the Stockholm Opera House could be made into a source of joy.

John Borlin was entrusted with the choreographic arrangements and the mise en scène. He decided that not only should the typical dances of his country be shown, but that a synthesis of all the dances of all the countries of the world should also be presented in Paris. He chose some of the best French painters to give him the mise en scène, painters such as Bonnard, Lapradelle, and Steinlein. He selected the music of Debussy and Ravel. Mr. Ingelbrecht has arranged this music, and directs the orchestra, assisted by Mr. Nils Grevenius, the best production of the Opéra-Royal of Stockholm.

Such was the design. How far has it succeeded? It must be confessed that although a pleasant entertainment which will doubtless make the tour of the world has been evolved, it would be hard to discover wherein lies the essential Swedishness. In fact it is Spanish music and Spanish scenes which at present predominate. The best production of the troop is certainly "Iberia," of Albeniz.

The old formulas of the ballet are rejected as in the Diaghileff ballet. Mimicry andfiguration replace the old style of pique. Piano music is orchestrated for the occasion. It is Mr. Ingelbrecht who has thus transformed "Iberia." The rhythmic dance has largely disappeared in favor of an interpretation of the music by gesture and by attitude.

Two dancers, besides John Borlin stand out from the other members of the troupe. They are Jenny Hasselquist and Carina Ari. They have a rare grace and suppleness. The first of the four ballets is "Iberia." The quay of a Spanish port is shown with seamen and flower-sellers. The music is gay and the dance is agreeable, but it would be misleading to say that these Swedish dancers bring anything, particularly new as they promised they would. Perhaps it was a mistake to make these promises, for everybody looked for originality and forgot to look for what in itself was charming. The sailors and flower sellers leave the scene to melancholy strains of the guitar.

The second part of "Iberia" is full of movement and rich with color, reminding one irresistibly of certain Russian ballet productions. It has for background an inn. The third movement—a fête in the square—is twice interrupted by processions of penitents. It was all well done.

Debussy's "Jeux" has already been given in Paris, precisely by the Russian dancers. Again a comparison which it might have been better to avoid. It was this ballet, the music of which does not really lend itself to the dance, that Nijinsky by his marvelous skill succeeded some years ago in making acceptable, but the Swedish dancers have not yet had sufficient experience to make these comings and goings interesting. Nor is it possible to say much that is good of "Deriviches."

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor

Boston—Symphony Hall—Tonight at 8

Soloist, Percy Grainger

Philadelphia—Academy of Music, Mon.

Jan. 2, at 8:15. Soloist, Alfred Cortot.

Washington—New National Theatre, Tues.

Jan. 4, at 8:30. Alfred Cortot.

Baltimore—Lyric Theatre, Wed., Jan. 5, at

8:15. Alfred Cortot.

New York—Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Jan. 6, at

8:15, and Sat., Jan. 8, at 2:30.

Brooklyn Academy of Music—Fri., Jan. 7,

at 8:15. Alfred Cortot.

Springfield, City Auditorium—Sun., Jan. 9,

at 2.

Hartford, Palace Theatre—Mon., Jan. 10,

at 8:15. Soloist, Piatigorsky.

"Ten Preparatory Lessons in Singing." Four

found poems set of 27 st. demonstrating breath

control in the start, support and end of each

line.

"New Guide Practice Chart" for vocal students

An aid in the study of intervals. 25c.

See Silver Tenthredine, Masses Ave., Saratoga, N.Y.

(music of Glazounov) since the dancing consisted in turning, turning, turning almost interminably.

It will be objected that all this is not very original, and it may be asked why so much attention is devoted to the Swedish dancers. The reason is simple. They are trying to do something that is well worth doing. Even if they only succeed in becoming a second Russian ballet company under another name there is surely room for them; and their intentions and their ambitions are laudable. Nor are they lacking in those qualities which give them a right to expect success. What they lack is experience. It will doubtless be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the chief lack of the Swedish ballet—style and the better choice of themes. It would seem then that it is only a question of time. The troop is only at the beginning of its career. It will go on improving, finding its true artistic way. One day it will be remembered that the Russian ballet was not developed until after many experiments. The search for a distinctive style will be long. It is style that is the

THE HOME FORUM

Past and Present
in Egypt

An archaeological traveller in Egypt cannot fail to observe the similarity between old and modern customs as he rides through the villages and across the fields. The houses, when not built upon the European plan, are surprisingly like those of ancient days. The old cornice still survives, and the rows of dried palm stems, from which its form was originally derived, are still to be seen on the walls of gardens and courtyards. The huts or shelters of dried cornstalks, so often erected in the fields, are precisely the same as those used in prehistoric days; and the archaic bunches of cornstalks smeared with mud, which gave their form to later stone columns, are set up to this day, though their posterity are now in ruins. Looking through the doorway of one of these ancient houses, the traveller, perhaps, sees a woman grinding corn or kneading bread in exactly the same manner as her ancestress did in the days of the Pharaohs. Only the other day a native asked to be allowed to purchase from us some of the ancient millstones lying in one of the Theban temples, in order to re-use them on his farm. The traveller will notice, in some shady nook, the village barber shaving the heads and faces of his patrons, just as he is seen in the Theban... paintings of thousands of years ago; and the small boys who scamper across the road will have just the same tufts of hair left for decoration on their shaven heads as had the boys of ancient Thebes and Memphis.

Passing out into the fields the traveller observes the ground raked into the small squares for irrigation which the prehistoric farmer made; and the plough is shaped as it always was. The "shadoof," or water-hoist, is patiently worked as it has been for thousands of years; while the cylindrical hoist employed in Lower Egypt was invented and introduced in Ptolemaic times. Threshing and winnowing proceed in the manner represented on the monuments, and the methods of sowing and reaping have not changed. Along the embanked roads, men, cattle, and donkeys file past against the sky-line, recalling the straight rows of such figures depicted so often upon the monuments. In all directions the hieroglyphs of the ancient Egyptians pass to and fro, as though some old temple inscription had come to life. The letter "m," the owl, goes hooting past; the letter "a," the eagle, circles overhead; the sign "ur," the wagtail, flits at the roadside, chirping at the sign "rehb," the peewit. Along the road comes the sign "ab," the frolicking calf; and near it is "ka," the bull; while behind them walks the sign "fe," a man carrying a basket on his head. In all

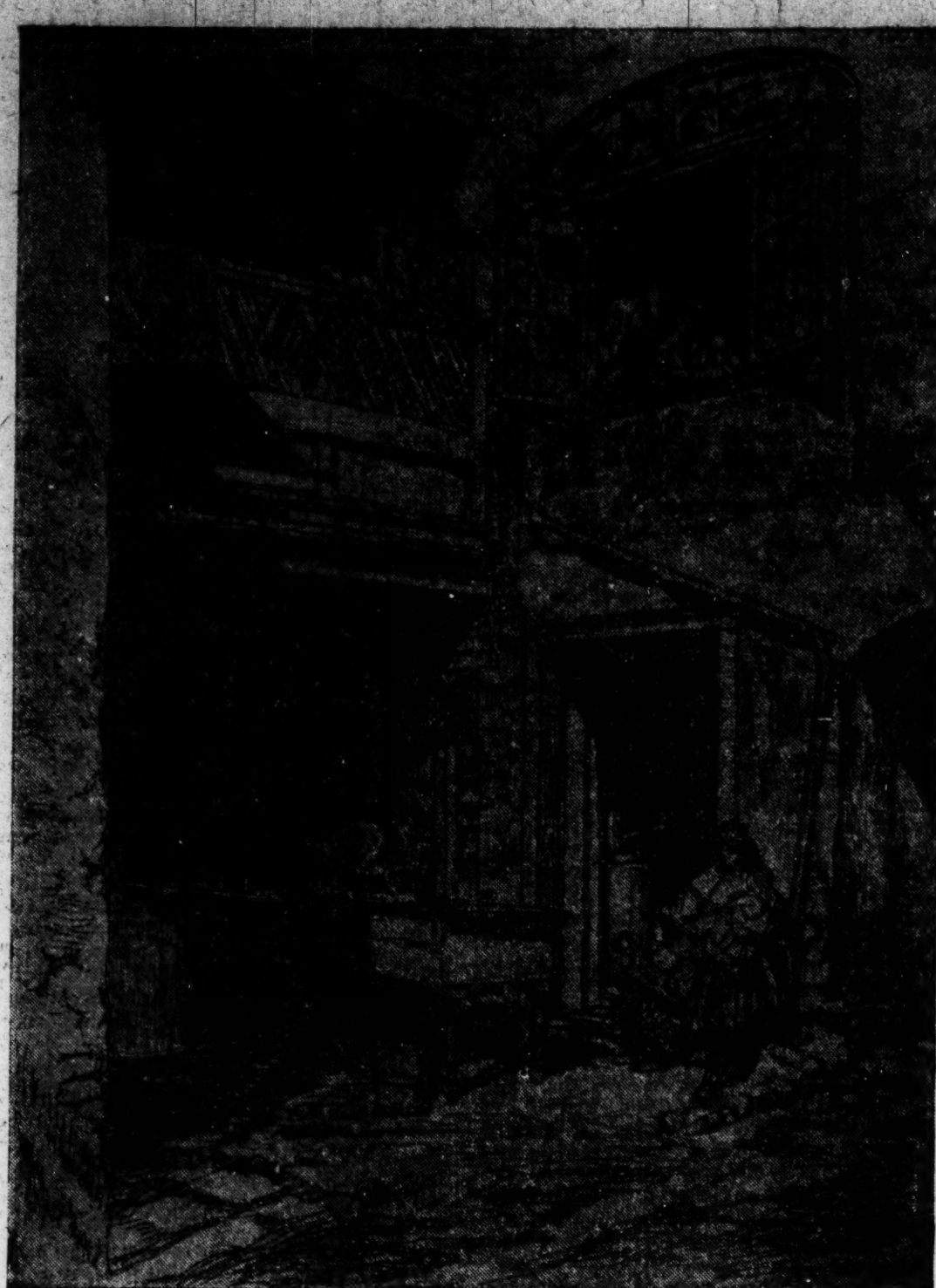
directions are the figures from which the ancients made their hieroglyphical script; and thus that wonderful old writing at once ceases to be mysterious; a thing of long ago, and one realizes how natural a product of the country it was.—"The Treasury of Ancient Egypt," Arthur Weigall.

Possibilities of an Early
Gramophone

More than most people, I think, musicians must regret that the gramophone was not invented, say, about the end of the sixteenth century. It would have been useful even before then; it would have spared us a lot of speculation and a lot of blundering as to whether the Greeks ever employed harmony, and as to the medieval rendering of plain-song. But from 1800 onwards there are a multitude of points upon which the gramophone could have enlightened us—what the first operas of Caccini, Monteverdi, and the rest of them really sounded like, how Bach filled up his figured bass when accompanying his own works at the keyboard or the organ, whether a Stradivoli sounded as exceptionally beautiful when it was first played upon as it does now, or whether time has added something to the richness and purity of its tone, what the old-style of conducting, against which Wagner fought, was really like, and precisely how much flexibility there was in his own handling of the orchestra; and so on and so on. Above all, we might learn by this means what we shall never know now—whether the great singers and instrumentalists of the past were really as great as their contemporaries thought them. I am sometimes asked how the performances of the Carl Rosa Company in the heyday of its first success under Carl Rosa would compare with the best of our English operatic performances of today. No one, of course, can say, because one's standard becomes more exacting with time. The probability is that many of the most admired performances of the past would be thought little of by the connoisseurs of 1918. I am aware that people who heard Grist, Mario, Tietjens, and the rest of them swear that no such singing is to be heard to-day. But obviously they heard these singers in their own enthusiastic and relatively inexperienced youth. Would they think as highly of them could they hear them now, after many years of constant refining and subtilizing of their musical ear? The Knights of the Middle Ages—and still more their ladies—thought there never had been and never would be such brawny fellows as they; yet the average suit of medieval armor is too small for the average man of the present day. Richard Cœur de Lion, I imagine, would think twice before he "took on" Hackenschmidt or Carpentier. Who can be sure that Paganini himself, under similar circumstances, would impress us as much as Kreutzer or Ysaÿe?—"A Musical Motley," Ernest Newman.

In the Jura

Among the hours of his life to which the writer looks back with peculiar gratitude, as having been marked by more than ordinary fullness of joy or clearness of teaching, is one passed, now some years ago, near time of sunset, among the broken masses of pine forest which skirt the course of the Ain, above the village of Champagnole, in the Jura. It is a spot which has all the solemnity, with none of the savageness, of the Alps; where there is a sense of a great power beginning to be manifested in the earth, and of a deep and majestic concord in the rise of the long lines of pine hills; the first utterance of those mighty mountain symphonies, soon to be more loudly lifted and wildly broken along the battlements of the Alps. But their strength is as yet restrained; and the far-reaching ridges of pastoral mountain succeed each other, like the long and sighing swell which moves over quiet waters from some far off stormy sea. And there is a deep tenderness pervading that vast monotony. No frost-ploughed, dust-encumbered paths of ancient glacier fret the soft Jura pastures; no splintered heaps of ruin break the fair ranks of her forests; no pale, dedded, or furious rivers rend their rude and changeable ways among her rocks. Patiently, eddy by eddy, the clear green streams wind along their well-known beds; and under the dark quietness of the undisturbed pines, there spring up, year by year, such company of joyful flowers as I know not the like of among all the blessings of the earth. It was spring time, too. . . . There was the wood anemone, star after star, closing every now and then into nebulae; and there was the oxalis, troop by troop. . . . the dark vertical clefts in the limestone choked up with them as with heavy snow, and touched with ivory on the edges—ivy as light and lively as the vine; and, ever and anon, a blue gush of violets, and cowslip bells in sunny places; and in the more open meadows, the vetch, and comfrey, and meadow-sweet, and the small sapphire buds of the Polygala alpina, and the wild strawberry, just a blossom or two, all showered amidst the golden softness of deep, warm, amber-colored moss. I came out presently on the edge of the ravine; the solemn murmur of its waters rose suddenly from beneath, mixed with the singing of the thrushes among the pine boughs; and, on the opposite side of the valley, walled all along as it was by grey cliffs of limestone, there was a hawk sailing slowly over their brow, touching them nearly with his wings, and with the shadows of the pines flickering upon his plumage from above; but with a fall of a hundred fathoms under his breast, and the curling pools of the green river gliding and glittering dizzily beneath him, their foam globes moving with him as he flew. . . . "Seven Lamps of Architecture," John Ruskin.



"Old Courtyard, New Orleans," from the etching by C. H. White

From New Orleans to
the Plantations

La Belle Creole! That name will bring a smile . . . to your grandmother, so many sweet reminiscences of her young girlhood may be associated with the little coast packet that carried her a-visiting from New Orleans to plantation homes in "the days that were," those leisurely days when there were no rail cars tearing and crashing over the land, no express companies to forward packages, no common carriers of any sort. A boat like La Belle Creole was a necessity. On her trips she stopped at every little town and country post office, like Brûlée landing and Lobdell's store; answered every signal and every hail, shutting across the river, back and forth, touching here for . . . a hamper of oranges; touching at the very next plantation to take in somebody's carpetbag or put ashore somebody's dinky. Capt. Ure always at his post on deck to expedite every move. La Belle Creole was not a freight boat, but a passenger packet, par excellence. There were boats galore to handle freight, but only one Belle Creole! "Steamboat ahoy!" We slow up, a gentleman rushes down from his plantation house, followed by a dinky, carpetbag in hand. A plank is quickly run out, touching the shore, steadied by deckhands; passenger rushes aboard, has a handshake with Capt. Ure, and away we go to perhaps another half. In the cabin the scene is like that of an . . . "at home," a reception whatever you will, for everybody knows everybody, and everybody shakes hands with everybody, and thus the newcomer is welcomed to the social atmosphere of a circle of Creole friends. "Comment ça va?" "Aye! que! chance! c'est toi," are heard on every side, for some of these people rarely meet except in transit. And so, we sail along; the simple little craft is glorified by the magnetic influence of its passengers.

M. Champomier is on board. Everybody knows le vieux Champomier. He mingles with all, conspicuously carries his memorandum book and pencil, and we all know he is "on business bent," getting from any and every available source statistics of the year's crop of sugar. Whether he acted for a corporation, or it was his individual enterprise, I never knew, but he visited the planters, traveled up and down and all around the sugar region, and in the spring compiled and computed and published in a small, paper-covered book (price five dollars) the names and addresses of every planter and the amount of sugar made on each individual estate. "Champomier's report" was considered as authentic as need be for the planter to know what his neighbor's crop actually amounted to, and the city merchant to adjust his mortgages and loans on a safe basis. It was after midnight when the plank was thrown out to touch the levee of the Valcour Aime plantation; midnight in late March, 1847. Deck-

hands steadied the wabbling plank till three persons and their little baggage were safely landed ashore. A tram (as it is called to-day) was awaiting the doctor, Tanto Lise and myself, then a girl of fifteen. Darkies with torches preceded and followed us to the house, not so far away, only a short walk, but Tanto Lise must not be permitted to walk at that hour of the night. The tram was nothing more than a flat car, fitted for the occasion with seats, on a short railroad leading to the sugar refinery, which I believe was the first in the state. A dusky housekeeper received us at the house. Not knowing at what hour we might appear, the family had retired. Belle Creole, as may be supposed, had no fixed schedule of arrivals or departures. Fires were already alight in our rooms, affording a cheery welcome.

The sun was already proclaiming a bright spring day when I inhaled the odor, and opened my eyes to a full-blown rose on my pillow. . . . On our descent to the breakfast room we received an effusive and cordial greeting from M. and Mme. Valcour, and their daughter Félicie, a girl of my own age. The air was redolent of the delicious odor of roses, the windows open to the floor upon the garden, the floor of the room not one step higher than the garden walks. The Valcour Aime house was a two-story structure. The long, main building, faced, of course, the roadway and the river; there was a long L at each end, running back, thus forming three sides of a square court. A broad and partly jalousied balcony extended entirely around the three sides of the building, fronting the court. This balcony afforded the entrances to a seemingly endless series of living and sleeping rooms, the whole house being, so to say, one room deep only. The first floor, flush with the ground, was entirely paved with square blocks of stone or brick. There were to be found the small and the grand dining rooms, the master's office and den and the various and sundry domestic departments. The salon opened on the second floor balcony. The paved court below was protected by the deep balconies and an awning. The assemblage of all the family, and the favorite resort of their multitudinous guests, madame's basket, mademoiselle's embroidery frame, the comfortable lounging chairs, were to be found in that entrancing court—Eliza Ripley, "Social Life in Old New Orleans."

I Climbed a Hill

I climbed a hill as light fell short, And rooks came home in scramble sort. An owl from nowhere with no sound Swung by and soon was nowhere found. I heard him calling half-way round, Hollowing loud and deep; A pair of stars, faint pins of light, Then many a star, sailed into sight. And all the stars, the flower of night, Were round me at a leap; To tell how still the valleys lay I heard a watchdog miles away, And bells of distant sheep. —Ralph Hodgson.

Sings a Thrush on New
Year's Day

Sings a thrush on New Year's Day
Half a stave of secret cheer,
Inward joy that breaks its way
Through the silence of the year,
Over distant hills of blue,
In the dawn's wintry bed,
Skies repeat the faded hue
Of our roses that are shed.
Through the mist-wreaths hung on high
Soft and dull the zenith shows,
Sing, O Thrush, the open sky,
Sing the glowing open rose! —Lilly Dougall.

A Question of Experts

"Lately I have been trying to become a furniture expert, but it is a disheartening business," A. A. Milne confides to us in "If I May." "I have a book called 'Chats on Old Furniture'—a terrible title to have to ask for in a shop, but I asked boldly. Perhaps the word 'chat' does not make other people feel as unhappy as it makes me. But even after reading this book I am not really an expert. . . . 'Well, let me tell you what happened to us yesterday. We found a dresser which appealed to us considerably, and we stood in front of it, looking at it. We decided that except for a little curly-wiggle at the top it was the jolliest dresser we had seen. 'That's a fine old dresser,' said the shopman, coming up at that moment, and he smacked it encouragingly. 'A really fine old dresser, that.' We agreed. 'Except for those curly-wiggles,' I added, pointing to them with my umbrella. 'If we could take those off—' He looked at me reproachfully. 'You wouldn't take those off?' he said. 'Why, that's what tells you that it's a Welsh dresser of 1720.' We didn't buy that dresser. We decided that the size or the price was all wrong. But I wonder now, supposing we had bought it, whether we should have had the pluck to remove the curly-wiggles (and let people mistake it for an English dresser of 1920) in order that, so abbreviated, it might have been more beautiful. 'For furniture is not beautiful merely because it is old. It is absurd to suppose that everything made in 1720—or 1620 or 1520—was made beautifully, as it would be absurd to say that everything made in 1920 was beautiful. No doubt there will always be people who will regard the passing of time as sufficient justification for any article of furniture; I could wish that they were equally tolerant among the arts as among the crafts, so that in 2120 this very article which I write now could be referred to with awe as a genuine 1920; but all that the passage of time can really do for your dresser is to give a more beautiful surface and tone to the wood. This, surely, is a matter in which you can judge for yourself without being an expert."

A Century Aflame

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
NEARLY one-fifth of that century has gone of which Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote at its beginning:

"Thou God-crowned, patient century,
Thine hour hath come! Eternity
Draws nigh—and, beckoning from above,

One hundred years, aflame with Love,
Again shall bid old earth good-by—
And, lo, the light! far heaven is nigh!"
("Poems" p. 22.)

and what wondrous revelation of good already has taken place in that period, urged on by the law that is true. For the law of the real universe, the kingdom of Spirit, is unending and happy unfoldment. The fact that Mind is Mind, or consciousness, means that it is actively conscious of its creation. All of Mind is active and Mind is always active. For that very reason the universe of divine Mind or God manifests continuous vigor. Principle unfolds its own reflection as the exact pattern of itself, and Principle is never standing still, in the sense of stagnation, but is always bringing forth infinite newness. Then, because the so-called material world is increasingly dropping off qualities unlike the real, and will do so until all materiality vanishes, the universe of men will be found to be less and less lethargic as each year is put upon the scroll of time. Consequently, answering the law of Principle, the world and its systems, lest they go to seed and bring forth no more fruit, are required by the demands of Truth to be continually at the work of expressing more and more of Truth.

Love is Principle,—not the human sense of love which sometimes forgives wrong without righting it. Principle is the Love or Mind that knows only the vigor of good, a vigor that is strong against any belief of evil, so strong indeed that the very aliveness of good has forever made nothing of all supposed opposites. This Love which burns up, or destroys, the untrue, because good and evil cannot dwell together, is seen in that verse of the Psalms, "Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him."

No matter how much men may daily with the days of each passing year, and hope against hope for the "good old days" of a mimic tranquillity, they must still remember that the Christ comes "not to send peace, but a sword." The very nature of the Christ as the expression of God or Principle means the uncompromising destruction of anything claiming to displace the Christ. It brings thought to that other passage in the Bible, "For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit." The soul or material sense of men is indeed being pierced to its root in these days. But what wondrous comfort is there to be found in that same poem quoted above, where Mrs. Eddy confides to us a joyful promise,

"Dear God! how great, how good Thou art
To heal humanity's sore heart:
To balm the wound, then pour the balm—
A life perfected, strong and calm."

Men need not be afraid at the approach of any new day or any new year, for the remedy is to be found in remembering that each year of this twentieth century is part of that "one hundred years aflame with Love." The remedy is to be found in abiding steadfastly and scientifically in the understanding that unfolding eternity is all that is really going on. Year, decade, century, millennium, age, and the forever and ever are, in truth, simply other names for eternity, and thus man is partaking of the whole of everything real at this very moment. In just the same way this will be the fact on next New Year's Day and the next and the next after that, until all the New Year's Days of all the centuries to come merge into eternity, and the myth of a material year and mortal history utterly disappears.

But assuredly it is wise and profitable for mortals to contemplate quietly their present history. It is wise to view rightly the occurrences of the past and the promise of the new year, measuring it all by Principle and holding fast always to Truth in order that the real may not be lost in the midst of the tempestuousness, whether this storminess be apparent in an individual's life, in his nation's career, or in the human story of any other of his interests. Mrs. Eddy writes, "It is good to talk with our past hours, and learn what report they bear, and how they might have reported more spiritual growth. With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should freshen the fragrance of being." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 330.) Every individual may well ask himself, Where would I have been along the path of the demonstration of the true man had I overcome more of materialism, more of envy, jealousy, hate, selfishness, and lust in all its myriad phases, including the desire for power, place, and popularity? But these and all other untrue beliefs of mortal mind fade away before the understanding that Mind or God has made His image and likeness without a fault. There is no evil thing that has ever touched the

man and woman created by Principle. It is this verity that is so comforting in this momentous twentieth century, this truth that, more and more comprehended in its incisive significance, is at work throughout the world. Because man is the idea of Mind and not corporeal, he has known and knows now only infinite good and harmony.

Winter Trees

It is a great advantage of the winter season for the study of sylvan nature that it enables us to see the structure of trunks and branches so much better than we ever when they are laden with summer foliage. Of all trees at this season of the year my favorite is the walnut. Its bark is magnificent in the strength of the deeply furrowed lines which mark it (tempting beyond measure to scratch), and its fine pale gray exhibits to perfection that wealth of dark masses which the landscape painter knows and values. Besides this, there is so much grandeur in its far-spreading powerful arms, that it is well for us to see them during part of the year without their voluminous green sleeves. Happily for the beauty of many a village the walnut is productive during life, so that it is allowed to come to full maturity. The oak is inferior both in form and color, and expresses only a sturdy strength. The ash shows her grace of structure, her tall and elegant limbs, whilst her bunches of "keys" hang like ornaments on the lofty branches; and there will be a little rich green moss, perhaps, about her foot, and on her trunk one or two different kinds of lichen, either gray or golden. As for the towering poplar, there will be nothing whatever on all his height but here and there a remnant of last year's leaves, withered and curled, whilst the branches whiten toward the summit. The alder would be almost as bare were it not for the quantity of brown catkins, which give a deep and rather rich color at a distance. All the branches of the horsechestnut are tipped with brown buds, whose abundant adhesive varnish protects the tiny leaf rudiments, all snugly wrapped in cotton. The ground beneath is strewn with the sere leaves of the preceding year, and the smooth-rinded old mahogany-colored fruit.—P. G. Hamerton, in "The Sylvan Year."

Every Great Book

Every great book is an action, and every great action is a book. All who would study with advantage in any art whatsoever, ought to betake themselves to the reading of some sure and certain books oftentimes over; for to read many books produceth confusion, rather than learning, like as those who dwell everywhere are not anywhere at home.—Martin Luther.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches created by it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published here.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year, \$8.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.50 Single Copies, 75c
Five cents at news stands.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not new on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 211-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 420 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 715 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City: 21 East 40th St.
Chicago: 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City: 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco: 715 O'Farrell St.
Los Angeles: 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle: 610 John G. Green Bldg.
London: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including
The Christian Science Journal,
The Christian Science Sentinel,
The Herald of Christian Science,
The Herald of Christian Science.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Political World in 1920

THE year which has just passed has been a year of excursions and alarms. For twelve months politicians have displayed the expectancy of Mr. Micawber, that is to say, they have been waiting for something to turn up. The something has been prophesied many times in the shape of an industrial revolution or a socialistic cataclysm. The end of the year, however, leaves matters very much in the condition they were when the year was begun. Great social, political, or economic convulsions are like those of the atmosphere. They move slowly, inasmuch as they have enormous spaces to traverse. When the year opened, the political meteorologists were studying most closely the two planets of Russia and the United States. The development of Bolshevism in the one, the uncertainty of the attitude of the other toward the League of Nations, kept great political developments largely in a state of suspended animation. With the close of the year, meteorologists are still keeping their telescopes pinned on the same planets. What will happen in Russia is a question still upon the knees of the gods. There are those who think that the Soviet system will weather the storm, there are others who believe that the break-up of Bolshevism will be concurrent with the restoration of order in the country by Russian means. In other words, that Bolshevism is being held in its place by the fear of foreign intervention and anger with foreign interference.

As for the United States, the presidential election has settled everything whilst settling nothing; or to reduce that paradox to plainer English, it has settled the attitude of the United States to the League of Nations as Mr. Wilson conceived it, while leaving the attitude of the country towards some other combination of nations a wide-open question. The effect of this was visible in the negotiations at Geneva from beginning to end. None of the great European powers were anxious to force any definite conclusion until it was made perfectly clear whether the United States intended to propose a League of Nations under another name, and equipped with other machinery. In a way, this hesitancy has left many other questions temporarily open, for it is clear that all hope has not yet been given up that the United States may do something to rescue Armenia from the hideous position in which she has been left between the upper millstone of the Bolshevik and the lower millstone of the Turk, while the Great Powers who once proclaimed, as an outcome of victory, the creation of a Greater Armenia and the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, now proclaim their inability to deal with an insurgent Ottoman chieftain, like Kemal Pasha.

The fact is that it is the economic question which is weighing upon Europe at the present moment, and creating what is known as the industrial unrest, which palsies the right arms of the nations. When the German Empire started the great war it little realized it was pulling up the sluice-gates of industrialism all over the world. What happened in Russia, or what happened in Austria, was only an acuter phase of the attempt of the Italian workmen to seize the factories, and of the constitution of the Council of Action in London, or of the fact that the left wing of the Sinn Féin party is perhaps one of the most advanced Communist organizations in Europe. Indeed, those who know Ireland best insist that it is only the struggle with the government at Westminster which prevents an even fiercer struggle between Roman Catholicism and Communism within Sinn Féin itself.

The prophets of excess, however, nearly always cast their prophecies in too lurid a light. Revolutions do not come so easily as the fearful fear. The history of the world is the sufficient proof of that. Anybody who knows anything at all politically about the last half century, must be aware that there has never been a decade when Capitalism has not shaken its head over the contemplated excesses of Labor. But the years go by with the result that, as they change, men change with them. So that it is always possible for some Lord Rosebery to declare, "We are all Socialists today," very much as it was said by a peer, during the recent Irish debate in the House of Lords, "We are all Home Rulers now." A saying peculiarly significant because, in spite of the apparent ludicrousness of it, it is essentially true.

The unexpected has, indeed, a way of perpetually happening; and, so far as the world in general was concerned, the unexpected happened in the recent Greek elections. For a long time it had been current gossip in Greek circles that the people were tired of war conditions, which had lasted almost without intermission since 1912. To use Mr. Venizelos' own expression, they were "mobilization weary." The partisans of King Constantine insisted that this weariness was so pronounced that it would lead to political revulsion at the first opportunity. The partisans of Mr. Venizelos admitted the weariness, but insisted that the people would prove true to the maker of Modern Greece. When the elections took place, the Royalists' assumption proved the correct one, though previous to the elections it is to be suspected that the wish was father to the thought rather than to the expectation. As a consequence of the elections, the Treaty of Sévres is thrown once more into the melting pot.

Such, in a few words, has been the trend of the international movement of the world, as viewed from the market place. But it is the invisible movements which are the movements for which the statesman is concerned. And by invisible movements is not meant the backstage intrigues in palaces, or the revolutionary meetings in cellars, but the things the plowman thinks as he drives his plow, the miner as the light of the sky disappears overhead, and the driver as his engine races through the night.

Literature in 1920

MANY books, very many books were published in 1920, but the works in pure literature were few, very few. The two chief literary figures of the day, Anatole France and Thomas Hardy, although not silent, did not deliver important communications to the world: yet, perhaps, the poem published by Thomas Hardy on Armistice Day, a poem of nine stanzas only, called "And There Was a Great Calm," may, in years to come, give a special significance to the year. Kipling has been almost silent. Young Aldous Huxley has made a neat little reputation, and Rose Macaulay has shown in "Potterism" that delicate satire may become a "popular seller."

The commentator of the future may note, as a sign of the times, that Knut Hamsun, the Norwegian author to whom was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, was in former years a street-car conductor in Chicago. Some critics in England and America have tried to be kind to the Bolshevik poem "The Twelve," by Alexander Blok, which is said to have sold 2,000,000 copies in Russia; but they failed. The poem is fustian, worthless.

In spite of the cost of materials—paper, ink, binding, labor—four times higher than in 1914—and the high selling price of books, there has been no appreciable sign of diminution in the number of books published. The majority are not in the least literary; they are merely and mostly vehicles of information. So many military people and statesmen have felt compelled to explain to a languid world that they were not in the wrong. So many students of economics and reconstruction have told an apprehensive public what will happen if—Of these volumes the most important, and the most popular, was "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," by J. M. Keynes.

To many the fascinating books of the year were: "The Letters of Henry James" and "The Letters of William James." It is likely that these will prove to be the most popular books of these remarkable brothers. Another great success was John Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln." In book form it sold over 50,000 copies. An American literary play that achieved success was Eugene O'Neill's "Beyond the Horizon." The best work of autobiography issued during the year was "The Americanization of Edward Bok." Mr. Bok's volume is worthy to rest on the shelf beside "The Education of Henry Adams"—the new America, and the old America. "The Outline of History," by H. G. Wells, after being one of the most discussed and the best selling books in England, repeated this tour de force when it was issued in America. Necessarily sketchy, prejudiced at times, yet it gives the story of the world in a way that covers an aspect of universal history. The schoolboy, or schoolgirl who reads it must henceforth regard the corner grocery store and the village green with different eyes. At any rate, it is an antidote to such popular books as Colonel Repington's "The Great World War" and Mrs. Asquith's "Autobiography," each well written, each quite amusing, but local.

The imaginative writers of England have not increased their laurels. John Masefield, in "Right Royal," added another to his swinging narrative poems. John Galsworthy and St. John Ervine have developed into very successful playwrights; but like W. L. George and D. H. Lawrence, in fiction, they have not added to their reputations. A successor to the English "child genius," Daisy Ashford, has been found in the American Opal Whiteley.

In poetry, "free verse" continues to dominate the magazines and to creep into the poetical anthologies, which make quite a showing in the year's production of books; but no new poet of mark has arisen. Browning, Tennyson, and Whitman seem quite secure. So do Shelley and Lamb, if we may judge by the prices their manuscripts fetch at auction. Shelley's poem "Julian and Maddalo," a trivial thing, fetched \$16,250, and Lamb's "Dissertation upon Roast Pig" \$12,600.

Maybe the chief interest of the year in American literature is in the remarkable "Novels of Place," small-town stories that have been published. Is the fine and acceptable New England literary tradition passing? Are the middle west and the far west to be the breeding grounds of a racial American literature, owing nothing to Europe, owing everything to the soil, and to the observation of the men and women who are building and making the cities of the middle west and far west? In this connection the publication in the London Nation of a supplement devoted to a symposium by five American critics "On American Books," may be noted. The critics chosen to introduce literary America to literary England were J. E. Spingarn, Padraic Colum, H. L. Mencken, Morris H. Cohen, and Francis Hackett. The articles they wrote have since been published in book form. In reviewing this booklet, Prof. Brander Matthews remarked: "No one of the five belongs to the forthputting Anglo-Saxon stock which made the energetic English language in its own image, etc." To this Mr. Francis Hackett, "one of the aliens," made a spirited, and not very conciliatory reply. It is not necessary to take sides in this literary guerrilla, or to weigh the arguments in Mr. H. L. Mencken's contention that the real literary capital of America is Chicago, but what is important is that American writers are asserting themselves, growing intensely interested in what they are doing, and some are beginning to question the long supremacy of the eastern states.

In London, Vachel Lindsay, the poet, has been explaining America to Englishmen, and showing them "what I call my map of America," in which New England is rather unimportant, and the middle west, the far west, and the great south very important. In fact, the literary event of the year that has just passed may be described as the buoyant revolt of the western states against the literary supremacy of the eastern states. Who shall decide? While the discussion was at its height Mrs. Wharton dropped into the field of contest her subtle, sensitive and beautifully written "The Age of Innocence." Can the west match this? Why trouble? Why argue? America is large enough to hold them all. And it takes all sorts to make a world, as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" remarked.

Art in 1920

A HOUSEMAID with a pail might symbolize official European art in 1920.

The museums and art galleries of the Old World have been cleaning themselves, tidying up, painting, gilding, and getting rid of the army of civilians that swarmed into their halls during the war, and usurped the places of objets d'art. Month by month there have been announcements that the Louvre, the Luxembourg, the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Wallace Collection, the Brussels Palace of Art, the Italian galleries, have again been opened, in whole or in part, to the public. Travelers report drastic changes, redecorated rooms, rehanging, and sometimes a revaluing of reputations. There are so few war-gains that the art world must make the most of this refurbishing and rejuvenation of museums and galleries. It is something to have Degas's great early work called "A Family" hung in the Louvre, and to find, in Florence, that all the Fra Angelicos scattered over the city have been shepherded into San Marco, and the Botticellis gathered into one room of the Uffizi in the order of their painting. The great museums of Europe seem, since the war, to be adopting the chronological method of showing their treasures. This may not be so pleasant to the eyes of the visitor, but it is more agreeable to his intelligence.

It is kinder to veil the vicissitudes of the museums of Germany and Austria during 1920. The works of art stolen, or acquired by act and "art" of war, have been returned. In some cases treasures have been restored which were made captive long before 1914. It is said that the Italian Government has received from Austria all the pictures taken after 1860 to Vienna. Berlin has been obliged to restore to Belgium certain details of Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb," which were acquired by purchase many years ago. This seems hard, and must have been a blow to Dr. Bode, who has resigned the post to which he gave great luster—the curatorship of the Kaiser Frederick Museum. Maybe he will follow the military leaders and write his Memoirs.

The galleries of Europe have been so changed that the experienced art lover will find novelties in most of his well-known haunts. In England the National Gallery has been rearranged, and the Tate Gallery, through the transference of pictures from the National, is becoming truly a gallery of British art. Progress is being made with the Gallery of Contemporary Foreign Art, at Millbank, adjoining the Tate Gallery. If properly organized it will do more than many speeches to promote the universality of art. It is hoped that the first exhibition in the new building will be a collection of American pictures. At any rate, that will be a change from the French pictures, which invade London with increasing frequency. England has always been hospitable to the foreigner. In the autumn a collection of Spanish pictures was shown at Burlington House. "Why not show American art?" some one was heard to exclaim. Spanish art was appropriate, as, during the year, the advanced connoisseurs had been giving all the admiration they could spare from Negro art to El Greco.

The war pictures housed in the Imperial War Museum were more popular than the works shown at the Royal Academy. These British war pictures, and the series done for the Canadian Government, the second installment of which was shown at Toronto during the summer, are the completest representation of the pictorial art of the day by all schools.

No nation has been able to settle definitely upon its national war memorial. In America, Victory Hall, on Pershing Square, New York, George Grey Barnard's plan for a monument on Washington Heights, North Manhattan, and a bridge across the Hudson are first in popular favor. In London, Sir Edwin Lutyens's cenotaph in Whitehall has become a place of national pilgrimage.

America, being far from violence, was not obliged to hide her treasures in cellars. The good work of construction continued. The beautiful Lincoln monument at Washington is completed, so is the Freer Oriental-Whistler Gallery; they will be opened in the new year.

Although in museum activities New York, Boston, Washington, and Chicago naturally draw popular attention, those who will take the trouble to acquire all the bulletins issued by the museums and art galleries scattered through the United States will be astonished at the work that has been done during the year. Purchases have been made, bequests have poured in. New galleries are being planned, and there is a very proper feeling abroad that the time has now come when the arts and crafts of the twentieth century should receive more attention and encouragement than hitherto. That is the aim of the newly formed "Art Center" in New York.

It has been suggested that the Metropolitan Museum should attach to itself a Gallery of Contemporary Arts and Crafts; but Mr. Robert de Forest, president of the board of trustees, has explained, temperately and conclusively, that, although the museum does all it can for American artists (214 American painters and 91 American sculptors are represented there), it cannot, for many reasons, become an exhibition building of contemporary arts and crafts.

Let the Metropolitan Museum leave to others a contemporary gallery, and continue to promote such magnificent loan collections as that held during the year to signalize the museum's fiftieth anniversary. This was followed in December by the exhibition of the W. K. Vanderbilt art gifts.

The Frick Gallery of masterpieces in the gallery he built on Fifth Avenue, which will eventually become the property of the City of New York, has not yet been open, on any day in the week, a disappointment to many visitors and residents.

The project of a Gallery of Contemporary Arts and Crafts will certainly be carried to fulfillment, and at no distant date. It may be that the late autumn of 1920 will be remembered as the time when the idea of this gallery began really to take shape.

The year opened with housemaid and pail. Let it end with builder and trowel. That is progress.

Business and Finance in 1920

SURVEYS and reviews of the business world for 1920 reveal beneficial results of the persistent demand for better and more normal conditions. Changing circumstances and public opinion have been at work turning the tide against abnormal prices, which reached their apex last spring, bringing an international crisis which fell short of a panic only because of the closer interrelation of all nations and the strengthened banking systems in many of them. Perhaps the paramount problem in finance and business has grown out of the need for extending the financial machinery found woefully inadequate for keeping pace with international trade.

Private corporations for financing foreign commerce have been launched in various countries, particularly in the United States, where there is a tremendous surplus of raw and manufactured material, much of which is needed abroad. A more international conception than heretofore of the need for providing financial machinery, principally credits, has developed at Geneva, where the League of Nations has drafted a basis for establishing a commissioner to act as banker for certain European nations. Whatever may result, it is certain the idea that as the world of trade grows the financial machinery must grow with it, and measure to the gauge of internationalism, has crystallized and borne fruit in action.

Differences in exchange rates, huge national debts, far-reaching governmental extravagances, and the uncertain condition in Russia and Germany are but a few of the after-war readjustment problems that have interfered with international business in 1920. One phase, the adjustment of affairs between the financial and commercial cohorts, is being fought out in the stock exchange, money markets, and counting rooms. Financiers have been shipping gold to and fro between nations and struggling in other ways to balance the results of inflated prices in practically every part of the world. Japan has had her experience with inflation, which has been most noticeable in the top-heavy credits on silks. Cuba has experimented with the uneconomic prosperity that brings disaster, in the form of high-priced sugar, while in the United States, Great Britain, South America, and, practically all other parts of the world the disturbance has been felt in varying degrees and ways. The wide ramifications of all these problems, especially in the United States, have magnified the seriousness of the situation, and the avoidance of a panic in America is conceded to be due to the federal reserve bank system. The great variance in foreign exchange has been an important factor in finance and business, due, of course, to reasons as diverse as they are numerous. Moratoriums have been established by several nations to stabilize conditions, while a world-wide moratorium on foreign exchange was proposed by one New York banker, but such a scheme could not be readily effected, since so many independent interests were involved. The exchange problem was taken up at the Brussels Financial Conference, but is still unsolved.

International trading has gone on even in the face of difference of exchange, lack of credits, falling prices, and the question of determining the amount of the German reparation, which is holding attention needed elsewhere. While complete figures are not yet available, and it is impossible to review the trade of all nations, two instances may serve. Great Britain's trade balance, it is estimated by the British Board of Trade, will be favorable by more than £180,000,000 if there is included in this amount the "invisible exports" income to be derived from foreign investments, earnings from shipping, and other services. The actual figures, however, are as follows:

Eleven months ending November 30		
	1920	1919
Imports	£1,794,631,153	£1,462,761,513
Exports	1,238,938,564	707,517,726
Re-exports	209,706,901	138,159,023
Total exports	1,448,645,465	845,676,747
Import balance	345,985,748	617,084,766

In the United States, changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, overseas trade continues active, especially in exports, reflecting the great need abroad for the surplus of goods on hand. These figures speak for themselves. Exports for eleven months as well as imports reach a new record; the latter, at \$5,013,117,932, being a gain of 30 per cent over 1919; and the former, at \$7,507,323,420, an increase of less than 4 per cent. Thus the trade balance in favor of the United States for eleven months of 1920 was \$2,494,205,488, as compared with \$3,400,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1919.

While the volume of trade carried on in the world is significant, the outstanding feature of the year has been the search for permanent lower levels upon which to continue business. The manufacturer and producer of raw materials were the first to answer the demand for lower prices. Some retailers, loaded with goods bought at high figures, have naturally been loath to yield when to do so has meant a loss. Probably the greatest of "strikes" by consumers started with the spectacular "overall club" movement. This developed into a stubborn policy of economy, sustained by a "whispering" campaign, the slogan for which was "Wait, don't buy, prices will come down." All of which proved a contributing factor in slowing down the wheels of industry.

Demobilization of mushroom business projected without proper capital or cause has continued to give way to the fundamentally necessary but neglected lines. The period of wild speculation and of 200 per cent profit is closing, and with this improvement comes a keener realization that increased production on the part of labor and narrower profits on the part of capital are the services demanded. Liquidation in the stock markets has reduced the paper valuation of securities more than it has hurt their intrinsic worth, and is a step toward more normal conditions. Banks generally have been unusually prosperous, and they reflect a fundamentally sound foundation.

The year has, on the whole, shown a return to truer perspectives. Fundamental conditions, when not obscured by the froth of speculation and transitory and excessive profits, have been a source of encouragement,